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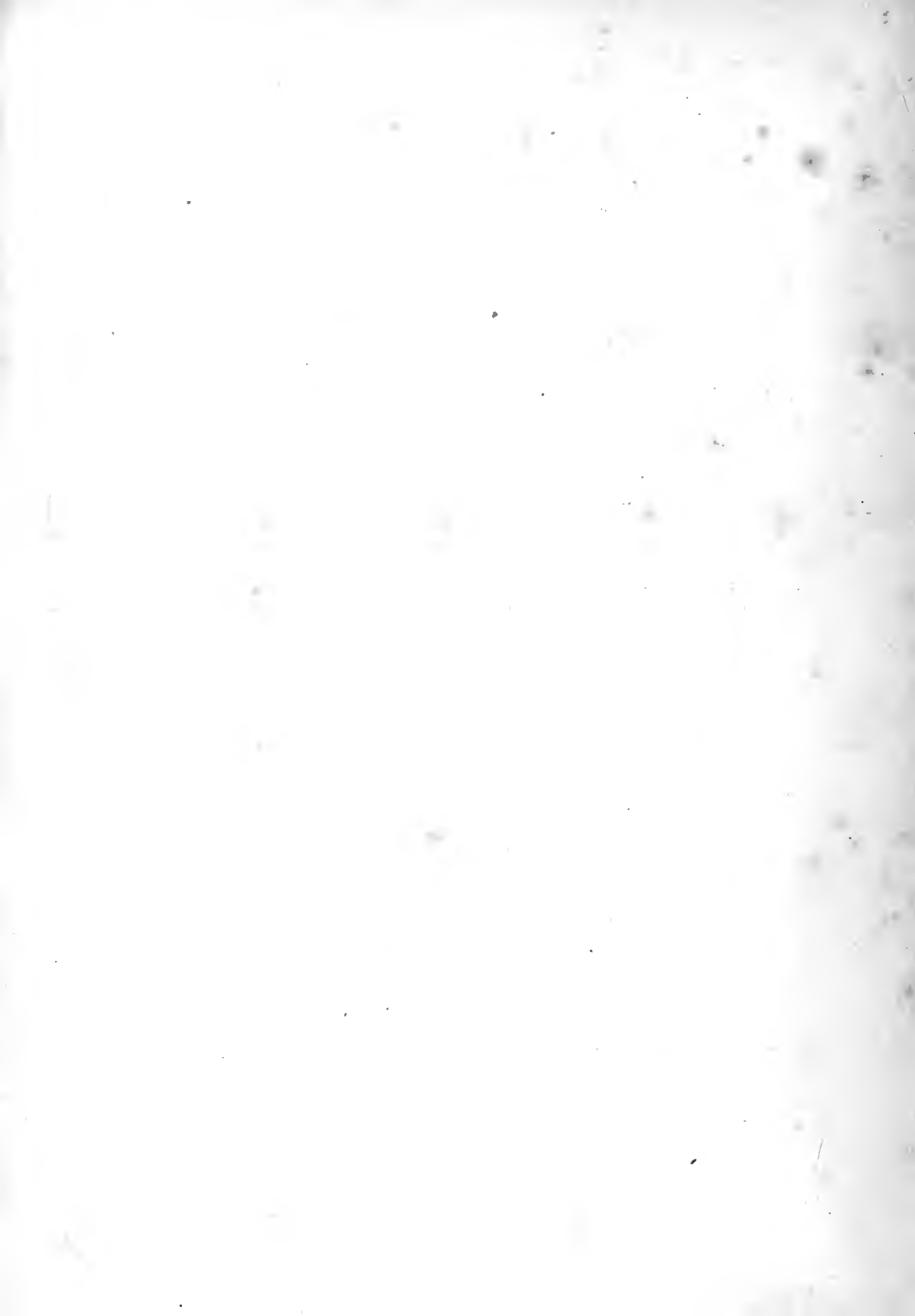
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ARCHAIC CLASSICS.

ASSYRIAN GRAMMAR,

AND

READING BOOK.



ARCHAIC CLASSICS.

AN

ELEMENTARY GRAMMAR;

WITH

FULL SYLLABARY

AND PROGRESSIVE READING BOOK,

OF

THE ASSYRIAN LANGUAGE,

IN THE

CUNEIFORM TYPE.

BY

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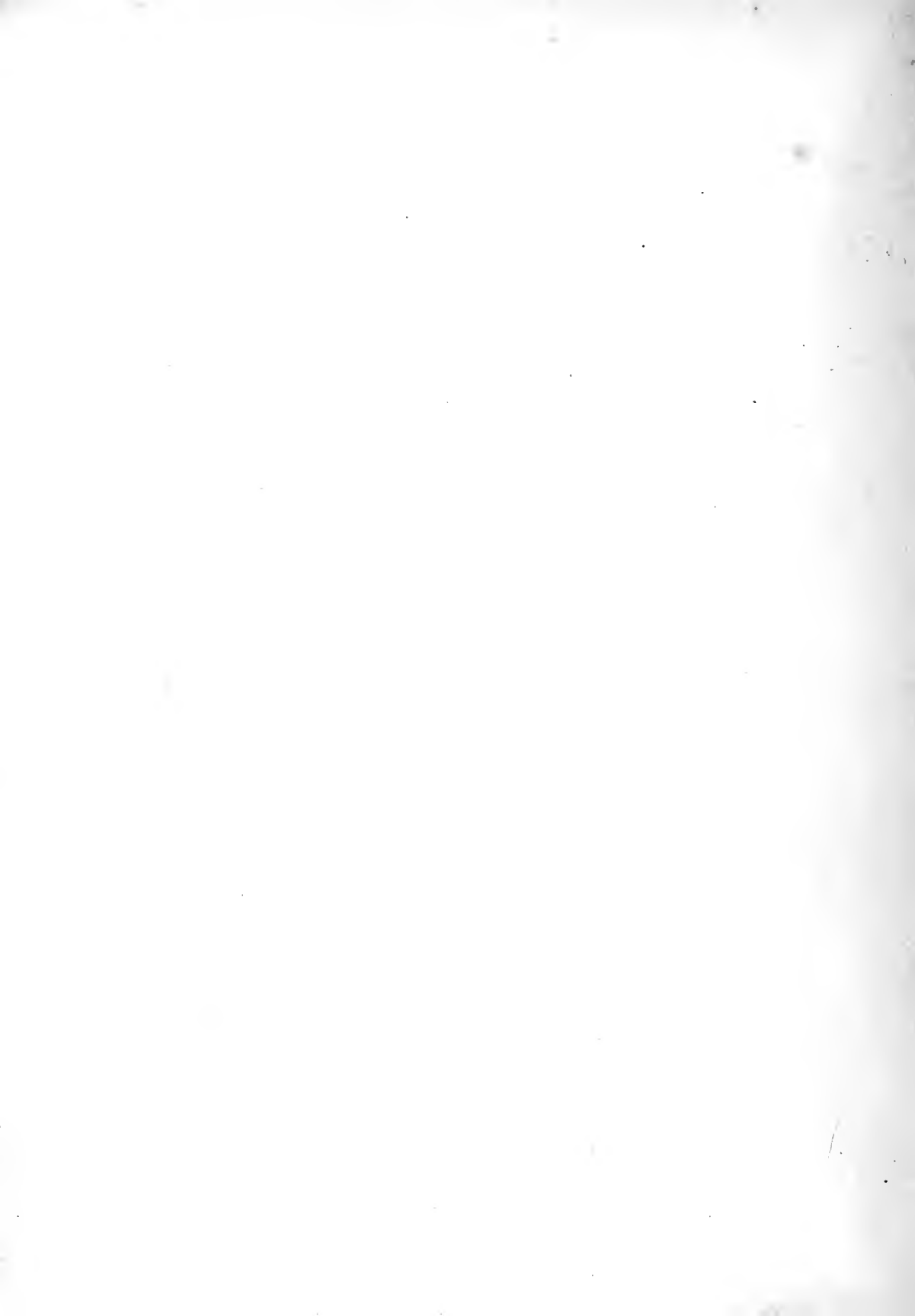


Multæ terricolis linguæ, cœlestibus una.

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TO

THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY

THIS VOLUME

IS

DEDICATED BY THE AUTHOR.

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PREFACE.

THE following pages have been written in connection with my lectures upon Assyrian philology, which were commenced in the early part of 1875 under the auspices of the Society of Biblical Archæology, and through the exertions of Mr. W. R. Cooper, the Secretary of the Society. An endeavour has been made for the first time to smooth over the difficulties which beset the entrance to the study of the Assyrian inscriptions, and so attract students to this new and important branch of research. When my "Assyrian Grammar" was published, three years ago, a knowledge of the language was still confined to the few, and there seemed little prospect that the small band of Assyriologues would be much increased for a long while to come. My work was therefore addressed to two classes of readers; to those who were already able to read the inscriptions, and could appreciate a grammar which entered into details and points of scholarship, and to those who were acquainted with the better-known Semitic languages, but wished to learn something of the new dialect which had been so unexpectedly revealed, and promised to throw such a flood of light on Semitic philology in general. The prospect, however, that three years ago seemed so distant has been more than realised. Assyrian has become a "popular" subject; and the world of scholars which once looked with distrust upon the labours of




the decipherers, has at last awakened to their interest and importance. Students are flocking in from all sides, and elementary grammars and progressive reading-books, like those which initiate the pupil into Hebrew or Greek, are needed and called for.







The present volume is intended to meet this demand. The cuneiform type which has been freely used throughout will accustom the eye of the reader to the forms of the characters, and as all transliterated words are divided into syllables, even where the Assyrian text is not added, he will be able to reduce them into their original forms. Care has been taken not to burden the memory with unnecessary matter; and practical experience has proved that tabular lists of nouns, verbs, and particles, such as are given in the second part of the book, are the best means for impressing the rudiments of a new language upon the mind. A separate chapter on the syntax has been omitted, since any attempt to enter into details would be inconsistent with the plan of the Grammar, while it has been found more convenient to state those few cases of importance in which Assyrian differs from the syntactical usage of other languages in those places of the accidence to which they naturally belong. The notes appended to each of the reading-lessons are designed to lead the student on to a more advanced and independent acquaintance with the language, and so complete the work of a practical and elementary grammar.

The main difficulty is the Syllabary, the larger part of which will sooner or later have to be learnt by heart. The beginner is advised first to commit to memory the characters which express open syllables, given in pp. 46 and 47, as well as the Determinative Prefixes and Affixes given in p. 48, and then to work at the *monosyllabic* closed syllables. Experience alone can show him what are the commoner and more favourite values with which a character is used; and he must be content to be continually a learner, keeping the Syllabary constantly at his side for purposes of reference, and remembering that any endeavour to learn

the *whole* Syllabary is a needless and useless task. He will soon come to know what characters and what values are most frequently employed, and what ideographs are most likely to occur in the inscriptions.

The hieroglyphic origin of the Syllabary, and its adaptation to the wants of a foreign language, will give the key to many of the difficulties he will meet with. Its Accadian inventors spoke an agglutinative dialect; and each hieroglyphic, which in course of time came to be corrupted into a cuneiform character (like the modern Chinese), originally expressed the sound of the word denoting the object or idea for which it stood. The same picture could stand for more ideas than one, and might therefore be pronounced in more than one way, so that when the Semitic Assyrians (or rather Babylonians) borrowed the cuneiform system of writing, using what were words in Accadian as mere phonetic values, polyphony became inevitable, and the same character represented several phonetic powers. Even in Accadian the characters could be employed phonetically as well as ideographically; and the Assyrians, while turning the dictionary of the Accadians into a huge syllabary, did not forget the hieroglyphic origin of the writing, but reserved to themselves the power of using a character not only as the representative of a syllabic sound, but also as an ideograph to which of course a Semitic pronunciation was attached.

Many of the characters exhibit their primitive form at the first glance;  for instance, clearly standing for "the tongue of a balance." In other cases the resemblance to the objects originally signified is not very visible in the simplified forms of the characters as used in Assyria, and we have to go back to the archaic Babylonian type to detect the likeness. Thus  has lost all resemblance to "the sun;" and it is not until we remember the archaic  that we discover the circle which stood for the great luminary of day. A large number of characters are compound, and when they are used ideographically their meaning can often be determined by considering what is the meaning of the

separate characters of which they are made up. Thus  is "a mouth," and  "a drop of water;" the compound  therefore naturally denotes the act of "drinking." So, again, the Assyrian  "a month" is the simplified form of the archaic , where  the numeral 30 (expressing the 30 days of the month), is placed within the circle of the sun.

The use of polyphones no doubt increases the difficulty of decipherment, but the student will find that practically it is not so embarrassing as it would seem at first sight to be. The Assyrians intended their inscriptions to be read (at all events except in the case of texts like those of the astrological tablets, which were addressed to the initiated only), and accordingly adopted all possible means of obviating the disadvantages of a polyphonic system of writing. The following rules should be observed by the student in selecting one of the many values a given character may bear :—

- (1) The existence of an ideograph should never be assumed, unless it is indicated by a phonetic complement, or unless the inscription (like the astrological ones generally) is written throughout ideographically rather than phonetically.
- (2) Where two characters come together (such as *ca* and *ac*), the first of which ends with the same vowel as that with which the second begins, we may infer that they form one closed syllable (as *cac*).
- (3) If a character expresses an open syllable (as *ri*) as well as a closed one (as *tal*), the open is to be preferred to the closed (unless contra-indicated).
- (4) Those values are to be selected which offer a trilateral (or biliteral) root, and not a pluriliteral one.

- (5) Notice must be taken of the final or initial consonant of the character which precedes or follows the one we are considering, as the Assyrians frequently doubled a consonant to show what value is to be chosen in a doubtful case. Thus 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 must be read *dan-nin*, as *dan* alone out of the many possible values of the first character ends with *n*.
- (6) A character which denotes a syllable beginning with a vowel is very rarely used after one which ends with a consonant.
- (7) Words and lines end together, and proper names, &c., are pointed out by Determinative Prefixes and Affixes.
- (8) Variant readings and variant forms of the same root must be carefully observed, as they often decide the pronunciation of a word where all other means fail.
- (9) Experience will show that common use had set apart one or two values of a given character which were preferably employed to all others.
- (10) Those values must be adopted which bring out a correct grammatical form, or enable us to compare the Assyrian word (should the context determine its meaning) with a similar root in the cognate languages.

It is not so much the existence of polyphones, however, that forms the chief defect in the Assyrian mode of writing. The phonology of the inventors of the writing was not the same as the phonology of the Assyrians, and sounds which were distinct in Assyrian had to be represented by one and the same sign. 𐎶𐎶𐎶 is both *hu* or *u* (𐎶 and 𐎶 and 𐎶) and *yu* (𐎶), 𐎶𐎶 *za* and *tza*, 𐎶𐎶𐎶 *da* and *dha*, 𐎶𐎶𐎶 *di* and *dhi*, 𐎶𐎶 *e* (𐎶) and a modified 𐎶, 𐎶𐎶 *bu* and *pu*. Similarly the same characters denoted both *m* and *v*, and no distinction was made between final *d*, *dh*, and *t*; *b* and *p*; *g*, *c*, and *k*; and *z*, *s*, *ts*, and even *s*; while closed

syllables might begin as well as end with any of these doubtful letters. The uncertainty which results from this as to the initial or final letter of a syllable would naturally not press upon the Assyrian; but it is the main difficulty against which the modern decipherer has to contend, and can only be overcome by the examination of new texts and the comparison of numerous passages.

A. H. SAYCE.

Queen's College, Oxford, April, 1875.



ASSYRIAN GRAMMAR.

SYLLABARY.



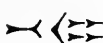


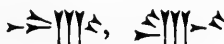





The characters of the Assyrian Syllabary were originally hieroglyphics, representing objects and ideas. The words by which these were denoted in the Turanian language of the Accadian inventors of the cuneiform system of writing became phonetic sounds when it was borrowed by the Semitic Assyrians, though the characters could still be used ideographically as well as phonetically. When used ideographically the pronunciation was, of course, that of the Assyrians.

In the following table only the forms of the characters found on the majority of the Assyrian monuments are given. Sometimes the so-called Hieratic characters were employed (*e.g.*, in the Cyprian Stele of Sargon) which differ but slightly from the Babylonian. Ancient Babylonian varied again in the forms of several characters. The Elamite or Susianian characters have the same form as the ancient Babylonian, while the Protomedic are modified from the Assyrian.


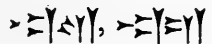




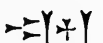

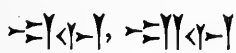



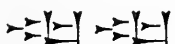

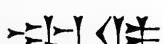
The Assyrian word in the right-hand column is a translation of the Accadian word (used in Assyrian as a phonetic value) in the left-hand column, and was the sound given to the character in the Assyrian inscriptions whenever it was read as an ideograph.





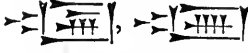

















Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
I. as ...	➤	magaru, dilu ...	<i>obedient (happy), ?</i>
ruv (rum, ru)	„	zicaru, dilu ...	<i>a male, ?</i>
dil ...	„	nabu, dilu ...	<i>to proclaim, ?</i>
	„	estin, khidu, edisu ...	<i>one</i>
	„	namkullū ...	<i>?</i>
	„	ina ...	<i>in</i>
	„	Assur (<i>an abbreviation</i>)	<i>Assyria</i>
kharra ...	„	samu, tuhamtu ...	<i>heaven, the deep</i>







Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
2. khal	➤➤	nacašu, buligu ...	<i>to cut, division</i>
khas	”	khasu	?
khal	”	gararu	<i>to roll stormily</i>
	”	pulukhu	<i>reverence</i>
	”	zuzu... ..	<i>a fixture</i>
3. ?	➤➤➤	[sumunesrit] ...	<i>eighteen</i>
4. an, ana ... ..	➤➤|	sakū, samū, ilu, Anu,	<i>high, sky, god, the god Anu</i>
anna, annab ...	”	sakū, samū, ilu, Anu,	<i>high, sky, god, the god Anu</i>
dimir, dingir...	”	ilu	<i>god</i>
sa	”	cacabu	<i>star</i>
essa	”	ilutu sa sibri ...	<i>divinity of corn</i>
an	”	supultu	<i>depth</i>
4a. nab (see 168)	➤➤|	nabbu	<i>divinity</i>
4b. simidan ...	➤➤|➤➤|	nalbar-same	<i>the zenith</i>
4c. alat, alap ...	➤➤|➤➤|➤➤|	sēdu	<i>spirit (divine bull)</i>
4d. lamma ... ..	➤➤|➤➤|➤➤|	lamaššu	<i>colossus</i>
alap (Ass. val.)	”	buhidu	<i>colossus</i>
5. khaz (khas, khats)	➤➤	nadu, nacašu ...	<i>to place, to cut</i>
kut (kud)	”	nacašu, gazaru ...	<i>to cut, to cut</i>
tar	”	nacašu, danu, sāmu	<i>to cut, to judge, to set</i>
sil (šil, šila) ...	”	sūku, panu	<i>canal, before</i>
gug, citanma	”	sallatu, halacu, eribu	<i>spoil, to go, to descend (flow)</i>
6. pal ... ..	➤➤|	ebiru, etiku, palu,	<i>to cross, to pass through, time</i>
		napalcutu, nucuru,	<i>or year, to revolt, enemy,</i>
		palu	<i>sword</i>
tal	”	ebiru, etiku	<i>to cross, to pass through</i>
pal	”	supilu sa sinnis,	<i>sexual part of a woman,</i>
		pukkhku sa sinnis,	<i>sexual part of a woman,</i>
		supiltu	<i>the lower part</i>
nuk (?)	”	nakū... ..	<i>to sacrifice</i>
zabur... ..	”	admu, akhri, khiru ...	<i>man, behind, lord</i>

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
7. bat, be ...		pagru, pitu, mutu, labiru, uduṇtu	<i>corpse, to open, to die, old, ?</i>
til, badhdhu ...	„	gamaru, pagru, katu	<i>complete, corpse, hand</i>
us ...	„	dāmu ...	<i>blood (offspring)</i>
khar ...	„		
ziz(?), mīt, idim	„	nakbu, samu, captu, belu, enuṇa, tsēru	<i>channel, heaven, heavy, lord, when, desert</i>
8. lugud ...		sarsu ...	<i>omen of good</i>
9. adama ...		adamatu ...	<i>omen of evil</i>
10. susru ...		ussusu ...	<i>founder (surname of Anu)</i>
11. gir ...		sumuk-same, padhru	<i>vault of heaven, to strike</i>
rum ...	„	littu, padhru ...	<i>sword, point</i>
gir ...	„	girū, zukabulbu, pad- anu, birku	<i>point, ?, plain, lightning</i>
12. pur, pul ...		passaru ...	<i>to explain (?)</i>
du, gim ...	„	edissu, sumnu ...	<i>alone, fat</i>
mucmuc-nabi	„		
usu ...	„	edisu ...	<i>solitary</i>
	„	basmu, butu, macaru, garra	<i>sweet odour, desert (?), to sell or exchange, expedition (?)</i>
13. kur ...		naciru, sannu, pappu	<i>to change, enemy, other (?)</i>
pap ...	„	pappu, zicaru, tarbu, natsaru, akhu	<i>other (?), male, young man, to defend, brother</i>
13a. *khal, dili-dili- nabi ...		itallucu ...	<i>a path</i>
gisi-u-khallacu	„	pusku ...	<i>difficult road (?)</i>
14. utuci ...		samsu ...	<i>the Sun</i>
15. zubu ...		gamlu ...	<i>benefit</i>
gam ...	„	sicru ...	<i>kindness</i>
16. taltal ...		Ea ...	<i>the god Hea</i>

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
17. zicura ...		citim ...	<i>lower or beneath</i>
18. cit, cuda, se ..		epikhu, carasu ...	<i>to blow, property (standard, camp)</i>
śabura ...	„	calū, ezibu, patā ...	<i>the whole, to leave, to open</i>
gudibir ...	„	cupkhu ...	?
tak ...	„	Maruducu ...	<i>Merodach</i>
19. seslam ...		cipratu ...	<i>race or region</i>
20. ka, gita	determinative of measure
21. cit (kit, cat) ...		salamu ...	<i>to accomplish</i>
22. ru, sub ...		idu, nadanu, takku, raddu, cabadu, pakadu	<i>to know, to give, ?, to add, to oppress or be multitudinous, to oversee</i>
u, ub, bu ...	„	itsbu ...	?
23. mu ...		sumu, santu, zicaru, nadanu, ya, samu	<i>name, year, memorial, to give, my, sky</i>
nurma ...	„	masaddu, cu'aśu, khalacu, cuśśu, vācu	?, ?, ?, <i>throne</i> , ?
23a. ? ...		idlutu ...	<i>strength</i>
24. nu ...		la, (ul), tsalamu ...	<i>not, image</i>
pateši ...	„	zicaru ...	<i>male (viceroy)</i>
25. kul (<i>Assyrian value zir</i>)		ziru ...	<i>seed</i>
26. zii ...		nūru ...	<i>light (meteor)</i>
27. na ...		zicaru, annu, samu, makhirtu	<i>memorial, this, sky, front</i>
28. ti, til, tsil ...		baladhu, napistu, naśu lakū, tsabatu, dakhu usibu, dapanu-sa-ru-cubi, anbu, tsilu	<i>family, life, to raise to take, to seize, to be near dwell, side (or wheel) of a chariot, ?, side</i>

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
29. uru, eri ...		ālu	<i>a city (tent)</i>
30. uru		ālu, abubu	<i>city, heap of corn</i>
31. erim		isittu	<i>a foundation</i>
32. sek		sakummatu	<i>a summit</i>
33. gur		cašamu	?
34. sacir, saciša ...		?
35. ukki		uku, pukhru	<i>people, assembly</i>
36. uru, gisgal ...		ālu, manzazu	<i>city, fortress</i>
mulu	”	nisu	<i>man</i>
37. silik		sagaburu	<i>strong protector, rank</i>
38. sucit (?) (See No. 197b.)		passuru	Lenormant “ <i>kind of parasol</i> ”
38a. kal, gar ...		?	?
39. ca, gu, cir, du, zu, cagu ...		pū, amatu, appu, pānu, īnu, uznu, bunnū, makhru, sepu, amaru, amanu, kābu, sāsu, ricmu, sagamu, cibi, mātu	<i>mouth, fealty, face, face, eye, ear, form, front, foot, sight, completion, to speak, ?, push, ?, mass, country (properly face of the country)</i>
duk	”	īlu sa napkhari, erisu	<i>god of the universe, to ask</i>
gu, cagu	”	calu, saku sa me, canicu	<i>all, drinking of water, seal</i>
ca	”	ricim, sunnu, idculu	<i>blow, a half, confidence (?)</i>
39a. duddhu ...		dabibu, pālu, idacculu	<i>deviser, ?, ?</i>
39b. gude ...		nabu, khababu, nagagu	<i>proclaimer, lover (?) , ?</i>
39c. šīdī, šīšī ...		urrikhtu	?




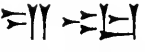





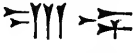



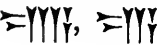

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
39 <i>a</i> . cimmu ...		sipru, dhemu ...	<i>explanation, law</i>
40. me ...		takhatsu ...	<i>battle</i>
41. impar ...		<i>glory (name)</i>
42. emi ...		lisānu ...	<i>tongue (language)</i>
43. ? ...		saptu ...	<i>lip (sentence)</i>
44. ? ...		saptu, tsumu ...	<i>lip, thirst</i>
45. ? ...		tsumu ...	<i>thirst (fast)</i>
46. cu ...		acalu, khadhdhu ...	<i>to eat, food (חנה)</i>
47. mû ...		camu ...	<i>to burn (?)</i>
48. ? ...		pukhkhu ...	<i>the breath</i>
49. ? ...		tsalamtu ...	<i>darkness</i>
50. ibira ...		damkaru (<i>of</i> <i>Acc.</i> <i>origin</i>) ?	?
51. ? ...		ikhimu ...	<i>he burnt (devoured)</i>
51 <i>a</i> . ? ...		? ...	?
52. ? ...		? ...	?
53. ? ...		? ...	?
54. bat ...		imtu ...	<i>poison (philtre)</i>
55. ? ...		? ...	<i>terror</i>
56. ? ...		? ...	?
57. nak ...		satu ...	<i>to drink</i>
58. ? ...		uru ...	<i>city</i>
59. la ...		laluru, khazbū ...	?, ?

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
60. tu ...		eribu, šummatu ...	<i>to descend or enter or set (of the Sun), season (?)</i>
turi, tura ...	”	eribu, murtsu ...	<i>to descend, &c., sickness</i>
61. li ...	 (note these variant forms)	rāru, lilišu ...	?, ?
gub, gu ...	”	illu ...	<i>high or precious</i>
nī ...	”		
62. apin, pin, uru		epinu, ussu ...	<i>foundation (city)</i>
engar ...	”	iccaru	<i>ground (digging)</i>
63. makh ...		tsiru, makhkhu (from Acc.), rubū, mahdu	<i>supreme, supreme, great, much</i>
	”	bahalu, tublu, tizkaru	<i>prince (?), sovereign (?), ?</i>
64. bar, mas ...		paratsu, burru, bāru, usuru, tsindu, akh-ratu, akhkhuru, tsātu, rikātu, akhatu, akhu, akhitu, arcu, tsabiu	<i>to divide, half, half, bound, to bind, another, after, future, future, a second, brother, other, after, gazelle</i>
	”	camātu, gabbi, tinū, enitu, pisaktu, cabitu, mala, palašu, tuhāmu, zibtu, dallu, cišittu, nišu, ruzzu, elitu, šanku, makh-azu, bidhru, asaridu, pulu, maru, bidh-ramu, ibbu, libutu, amaru, masū, vas-saru, zumru, cabadtu	<i>heap (?), all, ?, ?, oracle, much, as many as, to weigh, ?, ?, the Tigris, ?, ?, upper, chain, battle, firstborn (?), eldest, cattle, son, firstborn (?), white, ?, to see, ?, to abandon, body, the liver</i>
mas ...	”	māsu, Adaru, asibu, ellu, tsabitu, māzu-sa-ecili	?, <i>the god Adar, to dwell, high (precious), to take, burning (?) of a field</i>
ša ...	”		
65. rat, sit ...		radhu ...	?


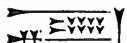

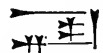

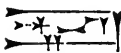
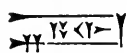
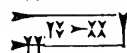
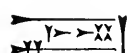
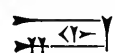
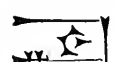





Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
79. mut	𐎠𐎢𐎶	banū, dāmu, uppu, aladu, icbu, bišru, barradu	<i>to create, blood, ?, to bear children, ?, flesh, seed</i>
musendugusi	”		
80. zi	𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶	napistu, nisu, pilū, našakhu, dikū, būā, saparu	<i>life (soul), man (spirit), work, to take away, smitten, to come, to send</i>
81. gi, ša	𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶	kanū, duppu-sadhru, simtu, zicaru, mātu, eširi, tāru, gimiru, pudak, cunu	<i>reed, written tablet, foundation, memorial, country, bands, to restore, all, ?, established</i>
81a. caradin ...	𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	cissu	<i>multitudinous</i>
82. ?	𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	?	?
83. ri, tal ...	𐎠𐎶𐎶, 𐎠𐎶𐎶	tallu, ramū, lilu, tsakku, parašu-sarikhuti, parsidu	<i>mound, height, ?, ?, ?, to fly away</i>
di	”	nabadhu	<i>brilliance</i>
es	”	nadū	<i>brightness (of a star)</i>
sa	”	saruru	<i>the firmament</i>
84. gub	𐎠𐎶𐎶, 𐎠𐎶𐎶	sumelu	<i>left hand</i>
kat	”	gubbu (of Accadian origin)	<i>left hand</i>
85. tun, khub ...	𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶, 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶	hasu	?
86. pulug ...	𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	carasu sa etsi ...	<i>implement of wood</i>
87. ac, gar ...	𐎠𐎶𐎶, 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶	episu, banū, makharu, nabu, Nabū, khašišu, pit-uzni, rap-sa-uzni, khubbu-sakani	<i>to make, to build, to be present, to proclaim, Ncho, the intelligent, the opener of the cars, the enlarger of the cars, hollow of a reed</i>
ac	”	belu	<i>lord</i>
88. me	𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	takhatsu	<i>battle</i>
89. sus	𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶	?	?

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
90. ?		?	?
91. cum, kum ...		citu	linen
91a. *sa		gallabu	sleeve (?)
91b. sinik ...		bīnu... ..	?
92. ?		tsupuru	nail (nail-mark)
?	”	simmu	destruction
92a. ?		kharru	?
92b. sacil ...		cillu... ..	?
92c. tabin [or ebin], gadataccuru		tsupru, masaru, tsum- bu, ubanu, imdhu	nail, to leave (?), tail (?), peak, staff (?)
93. dim, tim, tiv, tī		ricśu, riciś-kanē, mar- caśu, timmu	bond, bundle of reeds, cable, rope
94. mun (munu)...		dhabtu	benefit
95. pulug (from Assu.)		pulugu	division or choice
96. en		belu, enu	lord, lord
enu	”	adi	up to
enu	”	samu	sky
97. dara		turakhu	antelope
dara	”	Ea	the god Ea
98. mu		sumu	name
99. sur (zur) ...		zamaru, zarakhu, tsar- uru, naśakhu -sa- amati, ridu, khabsu, capalu, zunnu, sum- ma, basu	to make go forth, to rise, body (or rising), removal of any- thing, servant, trodden down (?), ?, rain, thus, to exist
100. sukh (śukh)		pultu, mātu, naparcu, zimu, pallu, nasaku, tihamtu	?, country, to break, glory, ?, to climb, the sea
tiskhu ...	”	ramcuti	herd [or stay?]

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
101. šucus ...	𐎶𐎶𐎶	Istar.	<i>the goddess Istar</i>
102. se,sakh(šakh), nakh, nikh	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	surbu	<i>prince</i>
103. ba ...	𐎶𐎶, 𐎶𐎶, 𐎶𐎶, 𐎶𐎶	episu, banū, zuzu, cišu, nasaru, esiru, su, pitu	<i>to make, to create, to fix, a sword, ?, a shrine, he, to open</i>
104. zu, la ...	𐎶𐎶𐎶, 𐎶𐎶𐎶, 𐎶𐎶𐎶, 𐎶𐎶𐎶	lamadu, raddu, idū, mudu, ca, nindanu	<i>to learn, to add, to know, wise, thy, a gift</i>
104a. abzu ...	𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶	aḫzū	<i>the abyss</i>
105. šu, sir ...	𐎶𐎶𐎶, 𐎶𐎶𐎶, 𐎶𐎶𐎶, 𐎶𐎶𐎶	zumuru, tsuru, ma- sacu, rabā	<i>a body, ?, skin, to increase</i>
106. sun (šun) ...	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	gablu	<i>front (middle, battle)</i>
107. muk ...	𐎶𐎶	muccu	<i>a building</i>
107a. mukmuk-nabi	𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶	basmu	<i>altar of incense</i>
108. zadim ...	𐎶𐎶𐎶	šašinu	<i>plant (?)</i>
109. nit (nitakh, nita), eri	𐎶𐎶𐎶	zicaru, ardu ...	<i>man, slave</i>
110. idu, itu ...	𐎶𐎶𐎶, 𐎶𐎶𐎶	arkhu	<i>month</i>
111. sakh, sukh ...	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	damaku, dabu, sakhu	<i>prosperous, a bear, tiger</i>
112. sibir... ..	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶, 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	sibru, kharpu . . .	<i>corn, crop</i>
113. gur	𐎶𐎶	tāru, šacibu, basu, nacru-sa-amati	<i>to restore, ?, to be (become), breaker of faith</i>
114. dar dar, šī-gunū	𐎶𐎶𐎶 ”	tarru, birmi, atsu ... litu, sutruru, pitsu ...	<i>?, variegated cloths, growth offspring, white, white</i>
115. ?	𐎶𐎶	?	<i>“flask, languishing” (M. Lenormant)</i>

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
116. <i>ša, pa</i> ... [<i>ša-gitu</i>] ...	 ”	latnu, masadu, mar- kašu, bu'anu	?, ?, <i>firmament (bond), ulcer</i>
117. <i>gis (?)</i> ...		samu ...	<i>the sky</i>
118. <i>ši</i> ...		karnu, malu, giru, enisu, šamu, issaccu, dussu, itanu, pitu, cunnu, samu	<i>horn, to fill, enemy (or cam- paign), man, blue, prince, ?, ?, to open, established, sky</i>
<i>šig</i> ...	”	malū... ..	<i>to fill (give)</i>
118a. <i>šicca</i> ...		atudu ...	<i>he-goat</i>
119. <i>ša'ib</i> ...		'urukkhku ...	<i>road</i>
120. <i>ši, (še) (some- times con- fused with dar)</i>		gunnu, calu, pilū, pilutu, bitru, atsu- sa-etsi-u-kani	<i>garden, entrails (kidneys), choice, choice, ?, growth of trees and grass</i>
121. <i>mā</i> ...		elippu ...	<i>a ship</i>
122. <i>uz, mus</i> ...		enzu... ..	<i>goats' hair</i>
123. * * <i>ur</i> ...		calū naccalu ...	<i>a complete vessel</i>
124. <i>ticul, dellu</i> ... <i>dimšun</i>		sukkullu, acū ...	<i>intelligence, ?</i>
125. <i>surru</i> ...		surrū, calū ...	<i>beginning (?), vessel</i>
126. <i>guana</i> ...		kablu ...	<i>middle</i>
127. <i>?</i> ...		eratu ...	<i>pregnant</i>
128. <i>dir</i> ...		adru, khalabu, sutruru, khibu, mikid-isati	<i>dark, white, covered, wanting, burning of fire</i>
<i>ša</i> ...	”	šamu ...	<i>blue</i>
<i>pir</i> ...	”	saku-sa-nisi ...	<i>head of a man</i>
<i>dak</i> ...	”	nikhabbu, malu, ikubbu	<i>covering, to fill, vault</i>
129. <i>maš, (alat)</i>		tsabu, alapu ...	<i>soldier, warrior spirit (bull)</i>













Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
130. sak (ris in Ass.)		risu, karnu, šangu, panu, rabu, avilu, pukhu	head, horn, chain, face, great, man, ?
130a. sakus ...		saku-sa-risi, asaridu...	top of the head, eldest
130b. eššat ...		? ?	?
131. mukh ...		mukhkhu	brain (?)
132. ?		? ?	?
133. uru		zicaru	male
134. aru		nestu	female
135. gudhu ...		karradu	hero
136. can		adaru, adirtu ...	dark, eclipse
137. tab (tap) ...		tsabatu, tamakhu, ezibu, sitenu, urad-du, tabbu	to seize, to hold, to leave, double (?), to add (give back), double
dili-dili-nabi	„	surru, napkharu ...	beginning, totality
138. rû (ra) ...		banu	to make
kak	„	episu, cala	to make, all
	„	siccatu, rapdu ...	door (?), ?
dû, gag (sometimes in Ass. cal)	„	banu, danu ...	to create, to judge
139. ni, ne ...		yahu [or i]	to be (?)
zal (zalli), ili	„	yahu... ..	to be (?)
	„	akkhuru, namaru, masu, zicaru, azalu, narabu, nākhû, sunku-sa-niz, cišallu	presence, to see, week (?), man, to depart, ?, to rest (?), want of *, altar
140. ili		imin nabi	?
141. ir		salalu	to spoil
sucal	„	sucallu	fruit

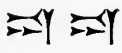
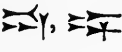





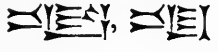





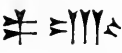
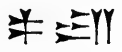


Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
142. mal, ma, e ... gal, gā, pi- šannu ilba ...	 " "	bitu, sacanu ...	house, to establish
143. gusur ...		gusuru, idiu...	beam, hero
144. cisal ...		cišallu ...	altar
145. ? ...		? ...	?
146. nen, lucu, ekhi ismal ...	 "	ummu ... rapsu ...	mother large
147. ? ...		ummu ...	mother
148. gapi...		? ...	?
149. ? ...		alittu ...	generatrix
150. ega ...		agu ...	crown
151. ? ...		remu ...	mercy
152. ? ...		remu ...	grace
153. gan (gana) gāgunū gāgunū ... car ... aganateti ...	 " " "	iclu, padanu, ginu, nabadhu khašašu ... sapalu, caru... nasū...	field, plain, enclosure (garden), light intelligent (to determine) lower, fortress to raise
154. dak... bara (par) ...	 "	napaldhu, rapadu ... sutruru, adannu ...	to survive, ? covered, a season
155. cišim, zibin, surin, sarin kharub (from Ass.)	 "	cišimmu, nabbillu, tsatsiru, sikhu kharubu, zirbabu ...	different kinds of locusts a locust, do.
156. agan, ubir ...		tulu, tsirtu ...	a mound, tent (?)
157. amas, šubura		šuburu	darkness

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
158. us, nita, nitakh, dhūcus ...		emidu, zicaru, ridu, muttsu, nitakhu, isaru, rikhu, abadu	<i>to stand, man, servant, offspring, man, phallus, smell(?), ?</i>
159. kas ...		sinātu ...	<i>urine</i>
160. tak ...		abnu, saku-sa-icli ...	<i>stone, top of a field</i>
161. tik, gū ...		makhru, mekhitsu, cisadu, mātu, napkharu	<i>front, battle, neighbourhood (bank), country, totality</i>
161a. izcun ...		etsen-tsiru ...	<i>tip of the tail</i>
161b. mušup ...		nasu-sa-resi, saku-sa-resi	<i>lifting of the head, top of the head</i>
162. gun ...		biltu ...	<i>tribute (a talent)</i>
163. dhur (dur) ...		karnu ...	<i>a crescent</i>
164. ? ...		eru ...	<i>copper</i>
165. hubisega ...		Bilu ...	<i>Bel</i>
166. sana (sa) (read irba in Ass.)		irbu ...	<i>four</i>
167. ab (ap, abba) es ...		abtu, esu, tamtu ... bitu, kabu ...	<i>?, ?, the sea house, hollow (?)</i>
168. nab (nap) (see 4a)		nuru ...	<i>light</i>
169. mul, ana-essecu		caccabu, nabadhu ...	<i>star, brightness</i>
170. tak (tag), sum, nas sum... tak, suridu ...		labanu, libitu, lapatu, bāru, naclu dabakhu ... zūhunu, labatsu, makhatsu - sa - ali, šalatsu, bāru, sālu, nabatsu, nadu	<i>brick, omen, hinge (?), lake (?), complete to cut the throat (sacrifice) plenty (?), ?, stronghold of a city, ?, lake (?), ?, situated</i>

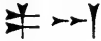

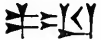










Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
171. cā ...		bābu ...	gate
172. az (ats, as) ...		atsu ...	?
173. uk (ug) ...		immu [or tammu], ucu	day [or paragon], great (?)
174. um, mus ... dikh ... dub, dib (duppa)	 " "	ummu, libu, dabacu abnu, canacu-sa-abni lāvu, dippu, tsabatu, lavū, sapacu, taba- cu, saraku, tuppu, tsipu	?, ?, to cleave to stone, signet tablet, document, to seize, to approach, to heap up, to heap up, to be red (?), ?, pro duce (?)
175. sumuk ...		sūtu ...	library (?)
176. samak ...		mutstsatu ...	library
177. urud (urudu)		eru ...	bronze
178. Ninua (?) ...		Ninua ...	Nineveh (literally bronze fish)
179. i, i-gittū ... khi ...	 "	nahidu, naku, atsu- sa-samsi khu ...	clear (glorious), pure, sunrise glorious (?)
180. gan, can (kan) kam ...	 "	annu, nagabu, basu, su, khagalu * ...	cloud (?), canal, to be, he (this), to irrigate forms ordinal numbers
181. ad (at) ...		abu ...	father (king)
182. tsi ...		martu ...	west (?)
183. ya ...		naku ...	pure
184. tur ... dū ...	 "	zakhru, maru, karradu ablu, maru ...	small, young, young warrior son, son
185. ginna, khibiz		muniru ...	overwhelmer
186. ibila (borrowed from Ass.)		ablu ...	son











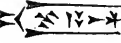



Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
187. turrak ...		bintu, martu ...	<i>daughter, woman</i>
188. turrak ...		bintu ...	<i>daughter</i>
189. dumugu ...		samsu ...	<i>the sun-god</i>
190. ta, nas (See 205)		inā, ultu ...	<i>in, from</i>
191. ? ...		iclitu ...	<i>darkness (prison)</i>
192. in ...		innu, biltu, šilu, pillu	<i>lord (?), mastery, rock (?), ?</i>
193. un-gal, lu-gal sar (borrowed from Ass.)		šarru, šaru ...	<i>king, monarch</i>
194. rab, raba (rap) dim		rabbu ...	?
195. dim...		macutu, labartu ...	<i>a path (?), a phantom</i>
196. cib (cip, kip)		?	?
197. bi, cas (kas), ul		sane, sannu, su, suātu, nakbu	<i>two, second, he, this, channel</i>
cas ...	„	cāsu (borrowed from Acc.)	<i>double</i>
197a. kharran ...		khammu ...	<i>a quarter of the sky (point of the compass)</i>
197b. sucit (?) ...		passuru ...	<i>royal parasol (?)</i>
198. ? ...		kharatsu ...	<i>to make</i>
199. cas (kas), ras		kharranu (durgu), sane, rabadhu	<i>road, two, ?</i>
kharran ...	„	kharranu (from Acc.)	<i>road</i>
cas-cal ...	„		
200. illat...		illat ...	?
201. rutu ...		rutu ...	<i>troops</i>

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
202. gur ... ninda ...	 „	namandu ... ittū ...	<i>measure</i> (?) <i>a sign</i>
203. ? ...		?	“ <i>abundance, generosity</i> ” (Lenormant)
204. is (isí), mil, mis šakhar ...	 , „	sadu, urru ... ’ipru, bissatu ... summa ...	<i>mountain (heap), light</i> <i>dust, mud</i> <i>thus (if)</i>
205. ? (See 190)		?	“ <i>to begin</i> ” (Lenormant)
206. rim, cabar, im		sulū, sanu(tu) ...	<i>mound, seconde</i> (?)
207. sim, rik, širiz		sammu ...	<i>price (income)</i>
208. ? ...		?	?
208. ? ...		nacmu ...	<i>a captive</i>
209. ku, kum, ri ...		saku, khasalu ...	<i>top, to destroy</i>
210. ur ...		isittu, cipšu-sa-nisi, uzunu, udlu	<i>foundation (the nadir), testicle, equal weight, level ground</i>
211. il, cacašiga ...		?	?
212. du (dun) ...		alacu, alacu-khamdhu, tabalu - khamdhu, licu - khamdhu, alacu-maru	<i>to go, a swift journey, a swift onset, a swift march, a little journey</i>
gub ...	„	nazazu ...	<i>to fix (to wax of the moon)</i>
gin, aradupū	„	nazuzu, basu, alacu, cānu, saparu, magari, anacu	<i>to be fixed, to exist, to go, to establish, to send, to love, I</i>
sa, ra, ir, gubba	„	aradubū ... tsabatu, sapiru, calu, sulū	<i>pursue</i> (?) <i>to seize, messenger, all, mound</i>

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
212a. aradudu-nabi		cānu, uzuzu, ceśu-sa-elappi, alacu-sa-cissati	<i>to establish, fix, pain of the womb, marching of a multitude</i>
213. gum, nitakh		rabu, nisu	<i>an official, a man</i>
214. **r		?	<i>"to adhere" (Lenormant)</i>
215. rim		iśdu, sulu	<i>foundation, heap</i>
216. rik, khil ...		?	?
217. gesdin ...		caranu	<i>goat [or vine]</i>
218. ib (ip) ... tum (tuv, tu) urugal, aralli	 ,, ,,	gablu, su, agagu ... khardatu ... mitu	<i>middle, he, ?</i> <i>fear</i> <i>death (Hades)</i>
219. egir aba	 ,,	arcu (arcatu)	<i>after</i>
220. paz (?) ...		'imiru	<i>beast (ass), homer (a measure)</i>
221. gis, nen (?)... iz (itz, iś) (Ass. value) gis	 ,, ,,	etsu, zicaru, rabu, esiru samu	<i>tree (wood), man, great, temple</i> <i>heaven</i>
221a. gudhu ...		caccu, tugultu, bilu, gudhu	<i>weapon, service (servant), lord, end</i>
221b. alal ...		alallu, miśu, metsu ...	<i>papyrus, ?, shoot (?)</i>
222. pa, du (?) ... khut, khat, cun	 ,,	aru, gappu, gisdaru... nahru-sa-yumi ...	<i>?, wing, ?</i> <i>dayspring</i>
222a. luga		surupu	<i>burnt</i>
222b. gistar, tirtar		tirtu, śuśaccu ...	<i>form (body), ?</i>
223. pu		<i>graphic variant of sign</i> 	





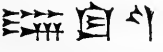
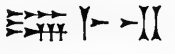






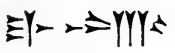
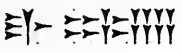
Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
224. mar, nikh ...	𐎠𐎶	marru, sacanu, migganu, pada, radu, basu	<i>path, to establish, enclosure, ? descent, to exist</i>
225. ge, cit ... lil	𐎠𐎶𐎶 ,,	citu. zacicu citu	<i>below, abyss below</i>
226. hu (u), sam cus	𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 ,,	umu, ammatu akhu, acalu	<i>the same, a cubit brother (?), to eat</i>
227. ga, gur ... (forms adjectives in Accadian)	𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	gu, tsarapu, tsamadu-sa-narcabti, macaru - sa - macuri, sizbu	<i>?, purifier, chariot-yoke, cord for wares, ?</i>
227a. ili	𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶	nasu, saku, makhru, guru	<i>to raise, top, front, ?</i>
228. lakh (lakhkha) lakh, lukh, śun succal, lukh nakh (in <i>Su-sian</i>)	𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 ,, ,, ,,	miśu pasisu, ardu... .. succallu	<i>? ?, servant intelligence (messenger)</i>
229. al	𐎠𐎶𐎶	allu	<i>?</i>
230. mis (miz), rid, lak cisip sit (siti) ak alal, piśan ...	𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 ,, ,, ,, ,,	idlu, karā, śangu, cirbannu rittu alittu, madadu, min utu, sadhru idku piśannu, natsabu-sa-etsi	<i>hero, to call, chain, gift ? genetrix, to measure, number, to write ring (?) papyrus, shaft of a tree</i>
231. alal, dibbi-sak sak	𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 ,,	natsabu-sa-kani, duppu-sadhru Nabū	<i>shaft of a reed, written tablet the god Nebo</i>
232. gut (gud), khar, dapara, lē telal	𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 ,,	alpu, lū ecimmu	<i>bull, herd bull-like demon</i>

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
233. cus, billudu garza ...	 „	billudū ... partsu ...	? <i>captain (law)</i>
234. mascim ...		rabitsu ...	<i>an incubus</i>
235. sabra ...		sabru ...	?
236. nuzcu ...		nuscu ...	<i>Nuscu (identified with Nebo)</i>
237. sib (šiba) ...		ri'u, belu ...	<i>shepherd, lord</i>
238. sab (sap), gis- tar - urassa- cu		sabbu, gablu, saramu	?, interior, to sacrifice
239. e ...		kābu, bitu, kabu ...	<i>hollow, house, to speak</i>
240. duk ... lut ...	 „	sacunu ... pulgu, carpatu ...	<i>a building</i> <i>choice, ?</i>
241. un ... ucu ... calama ...	 „ „	nisu ... uku (<i>from Acc.</i>) ... matu ...	<i>man</i> <i>people</i> <i>country</i>
241. dan ... cal, gurus ...	 „	dannu ... asdhu, akru, dannu, egiru, asaridu	<i>strong</i> ?, costly, mighty, to dig, eldest
lab, lib, rib ... gurus ... zan, šim ...	„ „ „	idlu ... gurusu, idlu ... mātu ...	<i>a warrior</i> <i>a warrior, a hero</i> <i>country</i>
242. am ...		rīmu ...	<i>wild bull</i>
243. uzu ...		šīru ...	<i>flesh (limb, health)</i>
244. ne, iz ... bi, bil, pil, gibil dhe ... cum (<i>of Ass.</i> <i>origin</i>)	 „ „ „	isatu, napakhu ... kalū ... cararu, essetu, sussu camu ...	<i>fire, to dawn</i> <i>to burn</i> <i>to revolve, new, sixty</i> <i>to burn</i>

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
245. gi, gibil ...		kalū, bu'idu... ...	<i>to burn, a spirit</i>
246. gil, šim ...		?, idguru	<i>"construction, wall, to glide"</i> (Lenormant)
247. guk ...		cibušu, garru, mandinu	<i>trampling, expedition, gift (?)</i>
248. nir ...		šarru, malicu ...	<i>king, prince</i>
249. acar ...		aplukhtu ...	<i>reverence</i>
250. ub (up), ār (ara)		cipru, tupku, garmu, enakhu	<i>region, zone, quarter, to decay</i>
251. mebulug (<i>of Ass. origin</i>)		mebulugu, sabuccu...	<i>choice, ?</i>
252. gab, dū, takh		makharu, irtu, daku, padharu, padi, isi, dakhadu, nadhalu, našikhu, etsibu, saninu, nadhalu	<i>front, breast, to strike, to deliver, ?, he has, to rejoice, to raise, a remover, to establish, a rival, to transfer</i>
takh ...	„	labanu-libanu ...	<i>brickwork</i>
	„	radu ...	<i>descent (or thunderbolt)</i>
253. zin ...		tseru ...	<i>desert</i>
zer (<i>of Ass. origin</i>)	„		
rabita ...	„	iztati ...	?
254. takh ...		etsibu, uraddu ...	<i>to establish, to dispose</i>
255. sam ...		šimu ...	<i>price</i>
256. zik (zig), khas		zikku, sabru, garru ...	?, <i>to break, expedition (?)</i>
257. uru ...		aru, epuru ...	?, <i>fecundity</i>
ugudili ...	„	esgurru ...	?
258. ? ...		? ...	?

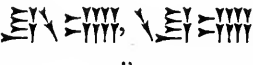

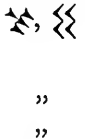
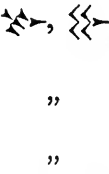

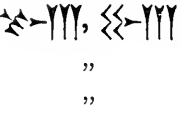
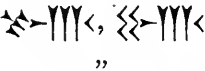
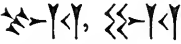
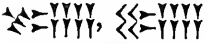


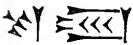
Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
259. usbar ... uzu ...	𐎶𐎵𐎶, 𐎶𐎵𐎶 ”	uspa-rabu ... barū... ...	<i>great quiver</i> ?
260. urugal ...	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶	gabru ...	<i>opposer (hero)</i>
261. sam ...	𐎶𐎵𐎶	? ...	?
262. aca ... ram (Ass. value)	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶, 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶 ”	rāmu, nasu, madadu, maharu	<i>high, to raise, to measure, to urge on</i>
263. ? ...	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶	partsu ...	<i>divider (?)</i>
264. lab, rud ...	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶	alu ...	<i>city</i>
265. agarin ...	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎶	ummu ...	<i>mother (?)</i>
266. ? ...	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶	šarru ...	<i>king</i>
267. ubigi ...	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎶	? ...	<i>shrine (?)</i>
268. ? ...	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶	? ...	?
269. gaz (gaza), bi	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶	dāku, niku, puhuz, khibu	<i>to smite, victim, ?, wanting (?)</i>
270. lil, ubi ... galam, galum	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶	abutu, šaru, naclu ...	<i>charm, king, complete</i>
271. ? ...	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎶	? ...	?
272. zicura ...	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶	irtsitu ...	<i>the earth</i>
273. taltal ...	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎶	Ea ...	<i>the god Ea</i>
274. šī, se, sem ...	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶, 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶 ”	nadanu, sacaru ... nadu, šapanu, idu, sāmu, palašu	<i>to give, to give</i> <i>to place, to sweep away, to lay,</i> <i>to set, to weigh (be favourable)</i>
šī, šunnu ...	”	ananu-sa*, lavu-sa*	?, <i>tablet of*</i>

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
275. rakh, ukhula		? ?	
276. śar khir, khur ...		sadhru, mušaru, sumu zarakhu, zamaru, da- rudu, atsu-sa-etsi- u-kani	<i>to write, an inscription, name to rise, to dawn, ?, growth of trees and grass</i>
khir... ..	„	arku, racišu, rucušu, ciru, calū, nabu, cašu	<i>green, to bind, bond, enclosure, all, to proclaim, to cover</i>
cismakh, * gū	„	samu	<i>sky</i>
277. ubara ...		cididu	<i>glow (spark)</i>
	„	cidinu, rimutu, nira- rutu	<i>protection (law), grace, help</i>
278. asilal ...		risātu	<i>eldest (first)</i>
279. bat		dūru, mitutu ...	<i>fortress, death</i>
280. dadhru ...		dabibu	<i>deviser</i>
281. mermer ...		Rammanu	<i>the air-god (Rimmon)</i>
282. lū guk		dalakhu cuccu	<i>to trouble ?</i>
283. gā, de ...		taru, nacaru, passakhu, napalu, nakamu, ecimu, cipupi, pala- khu, calalu, saba- dhu, nacru-sa-amati	<i>to return, to change, to pass over, to throw down, to punish, to strip, ?, to wor- ship, to complete, staff (?), breaker of faith</i>
284. cus śur, sur ...		nākhū, nikhu, tsalamu iššu, saccagunū ... izzis, uzzis	<i>to rest, rest, shadow (eclipse) mighty, ? strongly (?)</i>
285. ra sa ...		rakhatsu, akhazu, ana, rapasu lā, lū,	<i>to inundate, to take, to (for), to enlarge not, ?</i>

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
285. kal (?) ...		cipru	region (race)
286. ušan ...		?	?
286a. ?	 (in Pers. Insc.)	napalcutu	rebel
287. sa, gum, cū, mulu, lu- gur, nita		nisu, avilu	man, man
287a. azalak ...		azlacu	?
287b. dinik ...		sibtsu	?
288. sis ur (uru) ...		akhu, urinnu natsaru, nuru	brother, peacock to help, light
289. da [individ- ualising affix in Acc.]		pidnu, nasū-sa-nisi ... pidhnu	field (furrow), top of a man yoke
290. zak (šak), zik		zaggu, amutu, ebiltu, adi, isaru, idu, itatu, pūlū, bircu, atsidu, isdu, bamatu, tsēru, emuku, asaridu, sumelu, ricšu, pādu	?, true (?), lordship, up to, just (straight), house, wall, cattle, knee, ?, heap, high place, supreme, deep, eldest, left hand, bond (building), frontier
tami	„	simtu	destiny
zikkad ...	„		
291. ma, mamū ...		sacanu, padinnu, mātu zacaru	to dwell, plain, country to commemorate
292. as dessu	 „	arratu, ciccīnu, tsibutu, khasakhu, madadu samu	curse (enchantment), ?, wish, want, to measure heaven
293. gal, [tak in Susian.]		gallu, rabu	great, great
293a. utaccal ...		utaccilu	?
293b. ulad ...		dabikhu	?

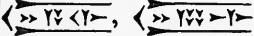



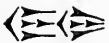
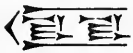


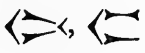





Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
293c. kigal ...		muhirru	ruler
294. ?		karū	to invoke
295. mir, ega ... dhun-gunū ...	 "	agu, banu, uzzu ... šibbu, šibkhū, iltanu	crown (halo), tiara, coronet girdle, turban (Heb. מספחת), north (?)
296. bar (bara) ... sar (sara) ...	 "	paraccu, basamu, udu, risku sāru, paraccu ...	altar (sacrifice), balsam, aloe, nard incense (?), aliar
297. bur, gul (?), ninda-gunū		isdu, būru, šalatu-sa-*, abnu	heap, ?, ?, stone
298. bis (pis), cu'a- gunū kir (cir), gar	 " "	cu'a-gunū, palakhu, rapadu, mamluv, khuzabu, salalti, napasu cabattu	Merodach of the garden (?), to worship, ?, rain, clay (?), spoiling, to stretch liver
299. gar, kar ...		abbuttu, karru ...	?, ?
300. pir		?	?
301. id		idu, ikhitu, cuššu ...	hand (power), one (fem.), throne [the character seems originally to have denoted a comb]
a	"	karnu	horn
302. ?		paratsu	to speak falsely
303. uru, muru ... unu ...	 "	gablu nasacu, niku, subtu, biru	the middle (battle) to pour out, libation, scat, ?
304. de ši, idgal ... umun ... ubil ...	 " " "	saku - sa - ikli, sicitu, tupuku, naš'u nappakhu mummu sagumu	top of a field, surface (?), dis- trict, to tear up (remove) to dawn ? ?








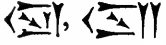





Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
305. ?		?	"hermaphrodite" (Oppert)
306. lil		lillu	sorcery (?)
307. śukh, lukh ...		tsabatu, ri'u, tallicu ...	to seize, shepherd, a march
308. ?		pulu... ..	cattle
309. alam, alala, bi-seba lani, sabaru	 ,,	tsalamu bunnu	image image (sculpture)
310. bisebi ...		samsu	the sun
311. khilip ...		ilu	god
312. ?		belatu	lady
313. śik, śizi, ara...	 ,,	arku, urcitu banu	green, verdure old gazelle
314. dub... .. balag bamiś	 ,, ,,	napatsu, egu balangu	to break in pieces, to surround division
315. sa nā	 ,,	lu pidhnu	? yoke
316. accada, bur-bur		tilla, saki	highland (Accad), the summits
317. su, sugab, kat		katu, idu, gimillu, emuku, ubanu	hand, hand (power), benefit, hollow, peak
317a. khul (?) ...		nigū, gamalu	control (?), to benefit
317b. tucundi ...		summa	thus (if)
318. curu (See No. 111.)		damiku	prosperous

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
319. sâ ... gisimmar ...	 „	damaku ... gisimmaru ...	<i>fortunate</i> ?
320. lab, lul, ruk, nar, rar, pakh, lib		šarru ...	<i>king</i>
320. se .. niga ... sana, sanana- bacu	 „ „	seum, ziru, ittu, amaru, magaru marū ... irbittu ... ?	<i>corn (grain), seed, wheat, wheat, happy</i> <i>young</i> <i>four</i> <i>hin (a measure)</i>
321. bu (pu), šir, gid sepuz ... šus, guz ...	 „ „	šēru, sadadu, ericu, nūru maru, našakhu, ra- badu, ebiru napakhu, Davcina ...	?, <i>long, to extend, light</i> <i>young, to remove, to adorn (?)</i> , <i>to cross</i> <i>to dawn, the goddess Daukê</i>
322. ? ...		? ...	?
323. sud ... šu ... ezu ...	 „ „	ericu, rukutu ... šir-gunu ... arū, zaraku, šulukhu, irisu, sakhalu	<i>to extend, distant</i> ? ?, <i>bucket (?)</i> , <i>pardon (?)</i> , <i>request (?)</i> , <i>plague (?)</i>
324. tsir (šir) ... mus... ..	 „	tsiru... .. musu ...	<i>serpent</i> <i>serpent (?)</i>
325. uz (uts, uš), šir		ušu, tsiru ...	?, <i>serpent</i>
326. tir ...		cisatu (kistu), dayanu,	<i>jungle, judge</i>
327. te, dimmenna te, dikh (<i>of</i> <i>Ass. origin</i>)	 „	temennu, tsabatu, cuššu dakhu ...	<i>floor (foundation-stone), to</i> <i>seize, throne</i> <i>to face</i>
327a. mulla ...		? ...	?
327b. unu, temen- es-gunū		maca * ..	*

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
328. car ...		caru, ediru, ecimu, dakhu	<i>fortress, to arrange, to strip, to face</i>
329. u ...		belu, šaru, ubanu, šilu	<i>lord, king, peak, rock</i>
pur, bur ...	„	esritu, suplu ...	<i>ten, below</i>
ge ...	„	mikhiltu ...	<i>battle</i>
umun ...	„	damu ...	<i>blood (offspring)</i>
330. babar ...		putstsū-sa-kan-dubba	<i>white surface to receive an inscription</i>
331. si, lim (liv, li)		enu, amaru, makharu	<i>eye, to see, before (witness)</i>
„	„	panu, igu ...	<i>presence (face), ?</i>
„	„	mātu, ecitsu ...	<i>country, ?</i>
ir (?), tim (?)	„		
332. khul ...		kullulu, limuttu, khum-khum	<i>accursed (evil), baneful, sultry</i>
333. curuv ...		pakadu, damku ...	<i>overseer, propitious (of good omen)</i>
334. seba, izcu (?)		tugultu, ardu, libittu	<i>service, servitude, omen</i>
335. ? ...		?	<i>(astronomical) observation.</i>
336. pam (pav, pā)		zacaru, nabu, tamatu, namru, utu	<i>to remember, to proclaim, ?, bright, ?</i>
337. ar ...		?	?
338. ? ...		nemicu ...	<i>deep wisdom</i>
339. va ...		u, naku, šarru ...	<i>and, to sacrifice, king</i>
tsi ...	„		
340. timkhir ...		Nabiuv ...	<i>the god Nebo</i>
341. pikh ...		?	?

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
342. di, dim ...	𐎠𐎵, 𐎠𐎶	dēnu (dīnu), salamu, šulmu, erisu, sananu, sakabu, šararu, casadu	<i>to judge, to end, rest, to ask, to rival, to make speak, ?, to conquer</i>
ša	”	milcu, šarar-širri ...	<i>king (judge), ?</i>
šilim, sallim (of Ass. origin)	”	šulmu, sulummu ...	<i>rest (completion, recompense), peace (alliance)</i>
342a. šagar, šagalum	𐎠𐎵 𐎶	malicu	<i>a king</i>
343. ci (cina), cicū	𐎠𐎶, 𐎠𐎶	itti (ittu), asru, kakkaru, mātu, irtsitu, saplu, asābu, anna, ema	<i>with, place, ground, country, earth, lower, a dwelling, on, about</i>
cizlukh ...	”	mascanu	<i>high place</i>
343a. utu ...	𐎠𐎶 𐎠𐎶	citim-sa	<i>below it (its lower part)</i>
343b. canlab ...	𐎠𐎶 𐎠𐎶	suluv, nidutu, terictu, asru, ramanu	<i>high, high place, extension, place, self</i>
343c. siten ...	𐎠𐎶 𐎶	malacu	<i>to rule</i>
344. durud ...	𐎠𐎶 𐎶	carru	<i>fortress</i>
345. va (?), cicas (?)	𐎠𐎶 𐎶	sū	<i>like (the same, ditto, repetition)</i>
346. cusi ...	𐎠𐎶 𐎶	?	?
347. sakkad ...	𐎠𐎶 𐎶	cubsu, Nabiuv ...	<i>crown, the god Nebo</i>
348. lit, lat (lad)...	𐎠𐎶	?	?
ab	”	arkhu	<i>month</i>
u ... ..	”	... ..	... ..
349. cir (kir) ...	𐎠𐎶 𐎶	cīru, tsurru	<i>plantation (?), bowels</i>
ub	”	ubbu	?
libis... ..	”	labbu	<i>heart (interior)</i>
sem... ..	”	khalkhallatu ...	<i>desire (?)</i>
350. metsi ..	𐎠𐎶 𐎶	manzu	?

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
351. ? ...		ditanu ...	<i>chamois (?)</i>
351a. alim, sagira-cu'a-igīdu		Bilu, šarru, Beltu, mitanu, cušariccu	<i>the god Bel, king, goddess Beltis, plague, ?</i>
352. cis (kis) ...		cissatu ...	<i>multitude</i>
353. ner ...		sepu ...	<i>foot (basis)</i>
ne, pisim ...	"	emuku ...	<i>deep</i>
aric ...	"	nēru, pisimmu ...	<i>yoke, ?</i>
	"	namru ...	<i>bright</i>
354. tidnu ...		akharu ...	<i>behind (the west)</i>
355. liliš ...		lilišu ...	<i>barrier (?)</i>
356. zigarū ...		samū ...	<i>heaven</i>
357. sacan (?) ...		sacanu ...	<i>to appoint</i>
357. sadugacunu		na'idu, ublu, nakhagun-matu, parsu'hu, šašu, mūnu, selibbū	<i>insect (?) , worm, ?, flea, moth, worm, worm</i>
dūgu ...	"	bircu, dābu, rikhu ...	<i>knee, good, odour (or breath)</i>
358. gingir ...		Istar ...	<i>the goddess Istar</i>
359. amar ...		buru, gannu ...	<i>light (?) , enclosure</i>
zur (of Ass. origin)	"
360. sigisse ...		niku, taslu, ciribu ...	<i>victim, prayer, offering</i>
361. nim, num, nūenum (enuv)		saku, elamu, zibu ...	<i>top, highland (Elam), wolf</i>
	"	samū ...	<i>heaven</i>
	"	nakaru - sa - semiri, garru, zumbu	<i>cutting by means of the diamond, ?, a fly</i>
362. zum ...		napalu ...	<i>to destroy</i>

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
363. tum... ..		babalu	<i>to bring down (produce)</i>
364. lam (lav) ...		lammu	<i>a seat (?)</i>
365. nū		rabatsu	<i>to rest</i>
366. nā		udhalu (utalu) ...	<i>eclipse (setting)</i>
gud		rabatsu, nadu, mayalu	<i>to lie down, to settle, bed</i>
367. ul, dū, udbu- guddhu		cacabu	<i>star</i>
ru	„	elipu - sa - etsi, šumu, surru, calulu, ṭac- cabu, muttacbu	<i>ship of wood, ?, ?, ?, point* (?), pointer (?)</i>
368. cīr (kir) ...		šalkhu (?)	<i>citadel</i>
369. bam, ban, bav		mitpanu, kastu ...	<i>bow, bow</i>
370. dim, sitimmu		cima, summa, banu, episu, basū, sama- dhu, matsū	<i>like, thus, to form, to make, to be, ?, to find</i>
tum (tuv)	„	banu, kharatsu, khar- tsu	<i>to produce, to create, ob- scurity</i>
cim, gim (<i>of Ass. origin</i>)	„
	„	idinnu	?
371. sita		ricšu, patlulu ...	<i>bond, mixed (?)</i>
372. * ruv		cīrū	?
373.		?	?
374. mi, vi, gig, cu		tsalmu, eribu ...	<i>shade (black), sunset</i>
ge	„	musu	<i>night</i>
cuga	„		
375. šun		nardapu	<i>pursuit (?)</i>
gul (kul)	„	abatu	<i>to destroy</i>
	„	subtu, calu-sa-avili ...	<i>seat, whole of a man</i>






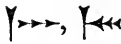

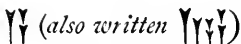









Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
376. dugud ... cab (Ass. value)	𐎠, 𐎡 ”	cabdu, maktu ...	heavy (much, honor), ?
377. gig ...	𐎠𐎣𐎡	martsu, šimmu, cibtu	sick, plague, affliction
378. din (tin) ... gal ...	𐎠𐎣, 𐎡 ”	baladhu ... bitu ...	life (family) house
379. ugun ...	𐎠𐎣𐎡	akhzētu, Naná ...	?, the goddess Nana
380. mukh ...	𐎠𐎣𐎡	mukhkhu, eli, banu, alidu	over, over, to create, to beget
381. caccul ...	𐎠𐎣𐎡, 𐎠𐎣𐎡	kakkullu, namzitu ...	?, ?
382. man, in, nis bušur ... šar (Ass. value)	𐎠𐎣 ”	šaru ... samsu, esrā ...	king the sun, twenty
383. cus (cusu) ...	𐎠𐎣	pulu... ...	cattle
384. es ... esseb ... šin (Ass. value)	𐎠𐎣 ” ”	bitu ... salasā, Šinu ...	house thirty, the Moon
385. sanabi ...	𐎠𐎣	irbahā ...	forty
386. usu ...	𐎠𐎣	erib-samsi ...	sunset
387. nigin ...	𐎠𐎣 𐎠𐎣	cummu ...	the interior of the earth
388. lagar ...	𐎠𐎣	lagaru ...	?
389. cizlukh (?) ...	𐎠𐎣	mascanu ...	high
390. tul (dhul) ... dul ... mul... durud ...	𐎠𐎣, 𐎠𐎣 ” ” ”	bakhilu, ridu-sa-riduti, sadu catamu ... mulu ... carru ...	?, harem, hill to conceal ? fortress

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
391. cū		ellu, cašpu	high (noble, precious), silver (money)
391a. babbar ...		cašpu	silver
391b. guski ...		khuratsu	gold
392. mun ...		idlū	a hero
393. dun		idlu, dannu	hero, strong
sul	„	šulum	?
394. eša, ša ...		khamesserit, Istar, imnu	fifteen, the goddess Istar, right hand
395. pad (pat), kur (?) ...		šimtu, sipartu ...	plague, bill (account)
suk	„		
396. gam (gū) ...		isacu, lanu, kanduppi, musacnis, cubušu, kabu	to pour (?), a dwelling, a papyrus-scroll, subducer, a trampling, to speak
lus, gur ...			
397. *		Sign of a division	between words or sentences
398. *		do.; also a	contracted form of the number 9
399. cur (kur) ...		curu, sadu, elu, garu, nacaru, napakhu	land, mountain (the east), high, foreign, hostile, to dawn
mat (mad) ...	„	mātu, casadu ...	country, to conquer (acquire)
lat (lad), nat (nad), sat (sad)	„	mātu, sadu	country, mountain
ra'er ...	„		
400. ana	to root up
401. lis, dil (dul)		iddu * *	?







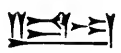



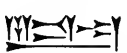
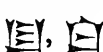
Phonetic Value (Accadian word.)	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
402. ud (utu, ut), par		samsu, yumu, namaru, enu, nahru-sa-yumi, urru, pitsu, atsu	<i>sun, day, to see, eye, dawning of day, light, white, to rise</i>
lakh... ..	„	samsu, šarru, ellu ...	<i>sun, king, high</i>
zal (šal), tam	„	samsu	<i>the sun</i>
sam (u) ...	„	yumu, immu, samsu	<i>the day, the day, the sun</i>
zab, erim ...	„	tsābu, bibu	<i>soldier (host)</i>
babar ...	„	tsit-samsi, namaru ...	<i>sunrise, to see</i>
402a. e		atsu, makhkhu, padu	<i>to rise (issue), mighty, sceptre</i>
402b. ukh (ukhu) (see 405)		cusu, ruhtu... ..	<i>?, poison (?)</i>
402c. zabar ...		šiparru	<i>copper (bronze)</i>
403. bir		nuru, namaru	<i>light, to see</i>
erim, lakh ...	„	tsabbu	<i>soldier (host)</i>
zab, šab (Ass. values)			
403a. * * nus ...		pilu	<i>choice</i>
404. ?		niraru	<i>helper</i>
405. ukh... ..		ruhtu	<i>poison (philtre)</i>
406. pi		uznu	<i>ear</i>
ā, tal, pi, me	„	me, giltanu	<i>water, drop</i>
407. 'ā, āh ...		giltanu	<i>drop of water</i>
408. sā, lib, šini ...		labbu	<i>heart (middle, within)</i>
408a. šini ...		kunkut [or kuntar] ...	<i>?</i>
409. pis		eru, aladu	<i>pregnant, begetting</i>
410. bir		saradhu	<i>paint (?)</i>
411. nanam ...		cinu	<i>established (firm)</i>














Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
412. gudu ...		ḡ	to set (end)
413. zib (šib, tsib)		zibbu	ḡ
414. khi, khig ...	(also written)	dhābu, cissatu, esiru	good, multitude, propitious (holy)
dhi, khā ...	„	cissatu-sa-same, bircu	legions of heaven, a knee
id, sar (šar-rab), šib (zib), dhum	„	... ..	a measure
dar, dhar ...	„	pallilu, Assuru ...	to mingle, the god Assur
sar, dūgu	„	cissatu, mādu, rabu,	multitude, much, great, great,
(See No. 357)		mukhudu, sutabū,	ḡ, ḡ, prosperity, powerful,
		dussu, nukhsu, pu-malu, nakhasu-sa-nukhsi	prosperer of prosperity
415. im		rukhu, rikhu, ramanu, palakhu, rarubatu	wind (air, tempest, cardinal point), breath, self, to worship, fear
sar	„	sāru, samu	brightness (sky), heaven
mir, muru ...	„	nahdu, irbu, Ram-manu	bright, rain, the Air-god
im	„	pulukhtu, emuku, zumru	fear, deep, body (person)
imi	„	samu, irtsitu, akhu, didu, sāru, zunnu, duppu	sky, earth, brother (ḡ), ḡ, brightness, rain, tablet (ḡ)
415a. latakḥ ...		uduntu-sa-rukhi ...	quantity of wind
416. kam (cam), kham		... ..	denotes ordinal numbers
416a. esses ...		ḡ	ḡ
417. ah (h, hi) ...	(in Persian inscriptions)	'umunu	small worm

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
418. akh, ikh, ukh, (ukhu)		uplu, kalmatu, pursu'u, umunu	worm, vermin, flea, small worm
lammubi ...	”	rukhu ...	distant
	”	nāpu ...	worm
419. bir ...		sapikhu ...	a destroyer
420. khar ...		semiru, esiru ...	diamond, bracelet
mur, ur, cin, kham	”	cirbu, khasu, zumru	centre, liver, body
420a. urus (=the god Bel in Cassite)		tirtu, tirtu-sa-khasē ...	body (form), ?
421. khus (khus')		khussu ...	beaten out (small gazelle)
rus ...	”	rusu ...	young gazelle, blue cloth
422. śukh, śukhar		cimmatu ...	family (household)
423. zun ...		mahdutu ...	many
424. ? ...		belatu ...	lady
425. ? ...		rabu, dannu ...	great, strong
426. zicara ...		samu ...	the sky
427. dis (tis), gi ...		ana, śarru, estinu ...	to, king, one
ana (Ass. value)	”		
428. lal ...		malu, madhu, sapacu, sakalu, ubburu-sa- amati, khizu, sapalu, etsilu, śaradu-sa- cipratu, śanaku, cima, tartsu, callu, ensu	to fill, to fall (?), to pour out, to weigh (pay), crossing of the sea, ?, under (below), idle (?), ?, chain, like, facing (in the time of), to restrain, sick
nas, lū ...	”	sakalu, tsabatu, tsim- du, nīru, anīru	to weigh, to seize, yoke, yoke, yoke
429. lal, ū ...		sukalulu ...	to equal (reach)

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
430. usar... ..		settu	bank
431. ucu		labnu	brick
432. nanga		nagu (<i>of Acc. origin</i>)	a district
433. lalu		libbātu	brickwork
434. me		kulu, kālu, tamtsu, zicaru, takhatsu, dūtu, meh, samu	assembly, to assemble, mass, man, battle, ?, 100, sky, sign of the plural
isip, sib (sip)	”	ramcu	herd
435. mes (mis) ...		mahdutu, libbu ...	many, heart, sign of the plural
436. kas, ili ...		sinu, sanu	two, repetition (<i>ditto</i>)
min... ..	”		
437. 'a (<i>forms participles in Acc.</i>)	 (also written )	me, abu, 'ablu ...	water, father, son
pur	”	nahru	river
dur	”	labacu	?
it	”	nāku	pure (<i>sacrifice</i>)
ga, e	”	rakipu	?
437a. eba		melu	flood
437b. ara... ..		milcu	king (or crocodile)
437c. ir		dimtu, calū naccalu, unninnu	a pile, complete vessel, ?
437d. aria		nahru	river
438. ai		abu	father
439. ?		iddu... ..	bitumen
440. kurnun		Tasmitu	the goddess Tasmit (<i>wife of Nebo</i>)
441. za (tsa)		arbu, ci, atta ...	four, like, thou
















Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
441a. uknu ...		ibbu... ...	white
442. kha ...		nunu, ranu, simru, nabu, khalaku	fish, ?, ?, to proclaim, to divide (destroy)
'a, ua ...	„	Cū'a... ...	Merodach's oracle
443. gug (guk) ...		śamtu ...	blue
444. zakh ...		ʔ ...	ʔ
444. ner ...		nēr ...	measure or space of six hundred
445. dar, ara ...		ʔ ...	80
446. essa... ...		salsatu ...	three
446a. gar or sā ...		ribu ...	a fathom
446b. gi (ʔ) ...		kanu... ...	a cane (measure)
447. sana, sa ...		irbu, ribu, nitu ...	four, a quarter, ʔ
irba (Ass. value)	„		
gar ...	„	episu, sacanu, saracu, girū, naśakhu-sa- tirti, rakhatsu, zaltu, nūru, khamdhu, gamalu, maśakhu, garru, sēmu, nitu, acalu, cumuru, su- cunnu, eristu	to make (do), to dwell, to furnish, hostile, removal of body, to inundate, battle, light, speedy, to benefit, removal, food, obedient, ʔ, food, ʔ, fortress, bride (ʔ)
sā ...	„	ʔ, mala, nasu ...	a measure (a quart), as many as, to lift up
448. śa, para ...		khamša ...	five
ya, i ...	„	nahdu ...	glorious
449. as ...		sisšu ...	six
450. sisna ...		śibu ...	seven
451. ʔ ...		tisu ...	nine

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
452. nin ...		allatu ...	wife
453. ? ...		sumelu ...	the left hand
454. esseb ...		sarru ...	king
455. duk, tuc (tug) dū		tucu, isu, akhazu, simū, zarakhu, tsamaru	to have, to have, to possess, to place, to rise, to rise (of stars)
456. ur ...		khamamu, etsidu, nararu, aruru, khazu	heat (celestial sphere); to hew (?), to burn, burnt, ?
457. sussana ...		sussanu ...	one-third
457a. gigim ...		ecimmu ...	demon
458. sanibi ...		sinibu ...	two-thirds (forty)
459. utuk ...		uduccu ...	spirit
460. kigušili, parap		parapu ...	five-sixths
461. mascim ...		mascimmu ...	a demon
462. cu ...		usibu, subtu, marcašu, ina, ana, rubū, akru, tucultu	to sit down, seat, bondage, in, to, prince, precious, service
iputugulacu	”	tucultu, nukhu, zacaru	service, rest, to record
dur, pī, tul ...	”	dhemu ...	law
us ...	”	cemu ...	clothes
zi ...	”	nadu, tsubatu ...	to place, clothes
tū ...	”	tucullu ...	trust (service)
se ...	”		
tus (dus), khun, seba, mugu, ipu- tugulacu	”	nasu-sa-eni, mušaru, dū, tsillu, mulū, succu, sa-subat-apzi	raising of the eyes, inscription, ?, side, ascent (?), booth, seat of the underworld

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
463. gil, khap (khab), gur (gu), cir, (kir, gir), rim, girim, gar, zam, mik, lagab		lagabu ?	
	„	racasu, pukhkhuru, gararu-sa-nisi, še- curu, dubutu, ba- halu, bihisu	<i>to bind, gathering, tumult of men, enclosing, ?, to fear (?), ?</i>
463a. puda (gidda)		aricu, ruku	<i>long, distant</i>
464. zar (tsar, sar)		? ?	
465. umuna ...		alapu	<i>a thousand "festival" (Lenormant)</i>
466. zarip ...		? ?	
467. uh, ua ...		rubtsu, cabasu, pi- kannu	<i>flock, sheep</i>
468. ?		taccabu ?	
469. suk umun	 „	tsutsu khammu	<i>aquatic plant (plant, marsh) heat (zone)</i>
470. pu pur (See No. 223)	 „	tsutsu pūru, muspalu	<i>pool (marsh) pool (?), low ground</i>
471. bul		? ?	
472. ?		?	<i>a cornfield (?)</i>
473. ?		? ?	
474. cu (?) or sāgar (?)		khusukkhku	<i>famine</i>

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
475. sū		zirku	<i>a bucket</i>
476. gur		apšu	<i>running water</i>
zicuv	„	samū	<i>heaven</i>
477. ?		?	?
478. ?		iddu (<i>see No. 439</i>) ...	<i>bitumen</i>
479. ?		narcabtu	<i>chariot</i>
480. ?		pagru	<i>corpse</i>
481. nigin	 (<i>See No. 463</i>)	napkharu, pakharu, śakharu, nagarruru, tsai'idu, tsadu-sa- lavē, pasaru, epusu, racašu	<i>collection, to collect, to surround, tumultuous assembly, hunter, hunter of the neighbourhood, to explain, to make, to bind</i>
ilammi	„		
481a. cilidagal ...		?	<i>library</i>
482. ?		*	<i>such an one (so and so)</i>
483. ip (ib, ibbi)... dar daruv uras... ..	 „ „ „	banu, ligittu, tupuktu nibittu, gisru ... izkhu sa-issik-icribi, baru, ramcu, urasu, acmu, ligittu, nibittu	<i>to create, log (measure), race name, strong.</i> ? <i>who hears prayers, ?, a herd, ?, log, name</i>
484. lu dib (dip)	 „	tsini, cirru dibbu, lavu, etiku, tsabatu, titsbatu, tamkhu	<i>flocks, sheep</i> <i>tablet, tablet, to cross, to seize, seizure, hold</i>
udu, dū	„	immiru, dassu ...	<i>lamb, gazelle</i>
u, sib (sip)	„		
guccal	„	guccallu	?
	„	cavu, bahu, garru ...	<i>to burn (?), chaos, food</i>

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
485. ki, kin (cin)	𒀭, 𒀭𒀭, 𒀭	turtu, sipru, pāru, sitehu, senikhu, amaru	dove(?), writing (explanation), ?, ?, ?, messenger
486. sak, sik ... śik, ukh ... mut (?) ...	𒀭𒀭𒀭 ,, ,,	saradu supātu, sipatu ...	paint cloth, stuff
487. ? ...	𒀭𒀭𒀭𒀭, 𒀭𒀭𒀭𒀭		plank
488. sis ... busus (Ass. value)	𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 ,,	pasāsu ... damamu ...	to extend (?) to perish
489. ? ...	𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭	tur-sipri ...	librarian (scribe)
490. dar (dara) ...	𒀭𒀭𒀭	dahmu ...	?
491. munsub ...	𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭	khir-tū ...	?
492. gur ...	𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭	carū ...	?
493. erin ...	𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭	erinu ...	cedar (?)
494. lig (lik) ... tas (das) ... lis ... ur (Ass. value)	𒀭𒀭𒀭 ,, ,, ,,	calbu, pultu, baltu, uru nisu (?), nacaru ... nesu ...	dog, ?, ?, lion man, enemy lion
495. dhu ... al ...	𒀭𒀭𒀭 ,,	cibu, alacu ... pāsu, apasu, sundu, rucdu	mass (body, weight), to go ?, ?, ?, ?
496. śal, rak ... kal (gal), mu- rub mak, muk ...	𒀭𒀭, 𒀭𒀭𒀭 ,, ,,	nestu, uru ... uru ... muccu ...	a woman, a city a city a building
496a. murub ...	𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭	uru ...	a city
496b. murub ...	𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭	pū, ušukhu ...	mouth, ?

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
497. gar		nan * *	?
498. nin, ni, mak...		beltu, rubatu ...	<i>lady; princess</i>
499. dam (dav) ...		assatu, allatu, [mutu]	<i>woman, wife, [husband]</i>
500. gu		kā, ilu-sa-napkhari, mātu, pānu	?, <i>god of the world, land, face</i>
501. ?		?	?
502. tsu, tsum, rak, ri, khal (khil)		?	?
503. nik (nig) ...		?	?
504. i		?	?
505. el (il) ... (See No. 211)	 "	śikhapcu, ellu, bibu teliltu	?, <i>high</i> (?), ? <i>hymn</i>
506. lum, khum ...		unnubu	?
507. mun, mur, ucu		labinu, libittu, malgu, Śivannu	<i>brick, brickwork, brick, the month Sivan</i>
508. ?		ussusu	<i>foundation</i>
509. su, mastenu		baru, eribu, nikhappu, lēmu, śakhpu, asaru, śikhu, caramu, adaru, khisu, cissatu	?, <i>to set</i> , ?, ?, <i>overthrow</i> , a <i>place</i> (?), <i>plague</i> , a <i>vine-</i> <i>yard</i> (?), <i>darkness</i> (?), ?, <i>multitude</i>
essā... ..	"	sepu... ..	<i>a foot</i>
su	"	mastenu	<i>mischievous</i>
dhiv, sumasdin	"	essutu	<i>change (time)</i>
510. śik (sik, sig)		siktu, matsu, mātu, ensu, nadkhu, śakhpu	?, <i>to find</i> (?), <i>country</i> , <i>sick</i> , <i>fragment</i> , <i>overthrow</i>
510a. ?		?	" <i>a sixtieth</i> " (Oppert)

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
511. pis ... cis ... * mis ...	III 𐎶 ,, ,,	khumtsiru ... pešu... ... citsu ...	? ? <i>jungle</i>
512. ? ...	𐎶𐎶𐎶	pulukhtu ...	<i>fear (worship)</i>
513. gibil ... cibir ...	𐎶𐎶 ,,	kilutu ... sarapu, makiddu ...	<i>a burning</i> <i>to burn, a burning</i>
514. en ...	𐎶𐎶	siptu ...	<i>lip (paragraph, incantation)</i>
515. isi, śulsa, su- khul sukhub ...	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 ,,	śūppatu ...	?,
516. sutul, sudun	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	nīru ...	<i>yoke</i>
517. ? ...	𐎶𐎶	isatu... ..	<i>fire</i>
518. khul ... ucus ... bibra ...	𐎶𐎶𐎶 ,, ,,	khidutu ... cissu, padu ... bibru, nigu ...	<i>sin</i> <i>multitude, ?</i> <i>joy (?), authority</i>
519. dhul ...	𐎶𐎶	? ...	?
520. śik ...	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	? ...	?
521. sikka ...	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	atudu ...	<i>he-goat</i>
522. ? ...	𐎶𐎶	? ..	?

N.B.—A Star (*) signifies that one or more characters have been lost by a fracture of the tablet.
Khi, a value of No. 180, has been accidentally omitted.



The following is a list of the characters which express the open or simple syllables of the Assyrian alphabet. The beginner is advised to commit it to memory before advancing further in the study of the language. The letters of the Hebrew alphabet are added in order to explain the transliteration adopted for Assyrian sounds.

2	N, a, á, ha	𐎠 𐎡	
𐎡	b.	𐎠𐎡 ab, 𐎠𐎢 ib, 𐎠𐎣 ub.	{ 𐎠𐎡 ba, 𐎠𐎢 bi, 𐎠𐎣 bu, 𐎠𐎤 be. 𐎠𐎥 pa, 𐎠𐎦 pi, 𐎠𐎧 or 𐎠𐎨 pu.
𐎢	p.		
𐎣	g.	𐎠𐎣 ag, 𐎠𐎤 ig, 𐎠𐎥 ug.	{ 𐎠𐎣 ga, 𐎠𐎤 gi, 𐎠𐎥 gu, 𐎠𐎦 ge. 𐎠𐎦 ca, 𐎠𐎧 ci, 𐎠𐎨 cu. 𐎠𐎩 ka, 𐎠𐎪 ki, 𐎠𐎫 ku.
𐎤	c.		
𐎥	k.		
𐎦	d.	𐎠𐎦 ad, 𐎠𐎧 id, 𐎠𐎨 ud.	{ 𐎠𐎦 da, 𐎠𐎧 di, 𐎠𐎨 du, 𐎠𐎩 de. 𐎠𐎩 dha, 𐎠𐎪 or 𐎠𐎫 dhi, 𐎠𐎬 dhu, 𐎠𐎭 dhe. 𐎠𐎮 ta, 𐎠𐎯 ti, 𐎠𐎰 tu, 𐎠𐎱 te.
𐎧	dh.		
𐎨	t.		
𐎩	h.	𐎠𐎩 ah, hi, h, 𐎠𐎪 uh.	
𐎪	u, v.	𐎠𐎪 hu, ú, 𐎠𐎫 u, 𐎠𐎬 va, u.	See also m.
𐎫	z.	𐎠𐎫 az, 𐎠𐎬 iz, 𐎠𐎭 uz.	{ 𐎠𐎫 za, 𐎠𐎬 zi, 𐎠𐎭 zu. 𐎠𐎮 śa, 𐎠𐎯 śi, 𐎠𐎰 śu. 𐎠𐎱 tsa, 𐎠𐎲 tsi, 𐎠𐎳 tsu.
𐎬	ś.		
𐎭	ts.		
𐎮	kh.	𐎠𐎮 akh, 𐎠𐎯 ikh and ukh, 𐎠𐎰 ukh; 𐎠𐎱 kha, 𐎠𐎲 khi, 𐎠𐎳 khu.	
𐎯	i.	𐎠𐎯 i, 'i.	
𐎰	l.	𐎠𐎰 al, 𐎠𐎱 il, 𐎠𐎲 ul, 𐎠𐎳 el; 𐎠𐎴 la, 𐎠𐎵 li, 𐎠𐎶 or 𐎠𐎷 lu.	

𐎶 𐎵, *m*, also *v*. 𐎶𐎵 {*am*,
𐎶𐎵 {*av*, 𐎶𐎵 {*im*,
𐎶𐎵 {*iv*, 𐎶𐎵 {*um*;
𐎶𐎵 {*uv*; | 𐎶 or 𐎶𐎵 {*ma*,
𐎶𐎵 {*va*, 𐎶𐎵 {*mi*,
𐎶𐎵 {*vi*, 𐎶𐎵 {*mu*,
𐎶𐎵 {*vu*,
𐎶 {*me*,
𐎶 {*ve*.

𐎶𐎵, *n*. 𐎶𐎵 an, 𐎶𐎵 or 𐎶𐎵 in, | 𐎶𐎵 na, 𐎶𐎵 ni, 𐎶𐎵 nu, 𐎶𐎵 ne.
𐎶𐎵 un, 𐎶𐎵 en.

𐎶𐎵, *e*. 𐎶𐎵.

𐎶𐎵, *r*. 𐎶𐎵 ar, 𐎶𐎵 ir, 𐎶𐎵 or | 𐎶𐎵 ra, 𐎶𐎵 ri, 𐎶𐎵 or 𐎶𐎵 ru.
𐎶𐎵 ur.

𐎶𐎵, *š*. 𐎶 or 𐎶 as, 𐎶 is, 𐎶 us, | 𐎶 or 𐎶 sa, 𐎶 si, 𐎶 or 𐎶 su,
𐎶 es. 𐎶 or 𐎶 se.

Diphthongs :—𐎶𐎵 ai (*aya*), 𐎶𐎵 ya (*ia*).

An ideograph is often indicated by a *phonetic complement* which gives the first or last syllable of the Assyrian word which is to be read. Thus 𐎶𐎵 is to be rendered by some part (according to the context) of the aorist *acsud* "I acquired."

Three main rules to be observed in selecting the value of a character are (1) that that power is to be chosen, the first or last consonant of which is the same as the consonant which ends the preceding syllable or begins the next; (2) that no Assyrian word, as a general rule, ought to contain more than three radical letters; and (3) that values consisting only of a consonant and a vowel are to be preferred to those in which the vowel is enclosed between two consonants.

An open syllable (that is, one which begins with a vowel) only exceptionally follows a character which terminates in a consonant; and all words end with the line. Determinative Prefixes (D.P.) are a great assistance to the reader. These are unpronounced ideographs which are always set before certain classes of persons and objects; so that their presence enables us to tell with certainty the nature of the following word. There are also Determinative Affixes (D.A.) which serve the same purpose.

The determinative prefixes and affixes are as follows :

PREFIXES :—

➤| (<i>'ilu</i>)	denotes a god or goddess.
| or 𐎶𐎶𐎶	„ a man.
𐎶-	„ a woman.
➤| or 𐎶𐎶| (<i>âlu</i>)	„ a city or town.
𐎶𐎶 (<i>matu</i>)	„ a country.
𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 (<i>nahru</i>)	„ a river.
𐎶𐎶𐎶 or 𐎶𐎶𐎶 (<i>bîtu</i>)	„ a house.
𐎶𐎶𐎶 (<i>rukhu</i>)	„ wind, or point of the compass.
𐎶𐎶𐎶 (<i>tulu</i>)	„ a mound.
𐎶𐎶𐎶 (<i>abnu</i>)	„ a stone.
𐎶𐎶 (<i>illu</i>)	„ a metal.
𐎶| (<i>etsu</i>)	„ tree or wood.

PREFIXES :—

➤|𐎶 (<i>kanu</i>)	denotes grass, reeds, &c.
𐎶𐎶𐎶 (<i>'imiru</i>)	„ animal.
➤|𐎶𐎶𐎶 (<i>itsturu</i>)	„ a bird.
𐎶𐎶➤|	„ an insect.
𐎶𐎶	„ an official or class of persons.
➤|𐎶 (<i>bilu</i>)	„ a ruler.
𐎶𐎶𐎶 (<i>seru</i>)	„ a limb or body.
➤|𐎶 or 𐎶𐎶𐎶 (<i>arkhu</i>)	„ a month.
𐎶𐎶 (<i>lubustu</i>)	„ clothing.
𐎶𐎶➤| (<i>cacabu</i>) or 𐎶𐎶𐎶	„ a star.

AFFIXES :—

𐎶𐎶𐎶	denotes the plural.
𐎶𐎶	„ the dual.
𐎶𐎶𐎶	„ an ordinal number.

AFFIXES :—

𐎶𐎶 (<i>irtsitu</i>)	denotes a place.
➤|𐎶 (<i>itsturu</i>)	„ a bird.



THE NOUNS.

Nouns substantive and adjective do not differ in form in Assyrian.

The adjective always follows its substantive, and has neither comparative nor superlative.

Nouns are of two genders, masculine and feminine, and abstract nouns take the feminine form. Many words are both masculine and feminine, and may take the terminations of both genders.

There are two numbers, singular and plural; and a dual is found in the case of those nouns which denote doubles, like "the eyes." Adjectives as well as substantives admit the dual form.

There are three cases, the nominative, ending in *-u*; the genitive, ending in *-i*; and the accusative, ending in *-a*; but great laxity prevails in the use of these forms.

The case-terminations have a final *m* (or *v*), termed the *mim*mation. This was usually dropped in the later Assyrian inscriptions, though the Babylonian dialect preserved it to the last.

When one substantive governs another, the governing noun loses the case-endings (and *mim*mation), and the governed noun which immediately follows commonly assumes the termination of the genitive. Thus *bil* is "lord," but *bil nuri*, "lord of light."

The feminine singular changes the *u* of the nominative masculine into *-ātu*, *-ātu*, and *-itu* (or *ētu*). The last two forms (*ātu* and *itu*) might elide the vowel, unless the root is a "surd" one, like *šar*, when the final letter is doubled, producing *šarrātu*, "queen." In the plural the feminine ending became *-ātu* and *-itu* or *-ētu*.

The oldest form of the plural masculine was in *-ānu*, which was originally used for both genders. We also find traces of a reduplicated plural, like *māmi*, "waters," and of a plural in *-ānu*, like *dilānu*, "buckets." Another form of the plural masculine was in *-ātu* (carefully to be distinguished from the feminine singular in *-ātu*). This is the form of the masculine plural adopted by all adjectives. The most common termination of the masculine plural was in *-e* or *-i*. These plurals are in many cases indistinguishable from the genitive case of the singular. The ending of the dual was *ā*.

There is a curious plural in *-tan*, which combines the feminine and masculine terminations. It expresses a *collection* of anything, e.g., *e-bir-tā-an*, "a ford."

PARADIGMS OF NOUNS.

The Characters to be transliterated by the Student.			The Characters to be added by the Student.		
Masculines :—					
Sing. Nom. ...	𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎢𐎣 (na - ci - ru)	an enemy	mu-ša-ru (Nos. 23, 116, 22).	an inscription	
„ Gen. ...	𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎢𐎣	...	mu-ša-ri ... ..	...
„ Acc. ...	𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎢𐎣	...	mu-ša-ra ... ..	...
Plural	𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎢𐎣	...	mu-ša-rē or mu-ša-ri	...	
Sing. Construct. state	𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎢𐎣	...	mu-šar ... ..	...
Sing. Nom. ...	𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎢𐎣 (na - akh - lu)	a brook	šar-ru (Nos. 193, 22)	a king	
„ Gen. ...	𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎢𐎣	...	šar-ri ... ..	...
„ Acc. ...	𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎢𐎣	...	šar-ra ... ..	...
Plural	𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎢𐎣	...	šar-ri ... ..	...
Sing. Construct. state	𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎢𐎣	...	šar ... ..	...
Sing. Nom. ...	𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎢𐎣 (zic - ru)	record	nac-lu (Nos. 57, 484)	complete	
„ Gen. ...	𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎢𐎣	...	nac-li ... ..	...
„ Acc. ...	𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎢𐎣	...	nac-la ... ..	...
Plural Nom. ...	𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎢𐎣	...	nac-lu-tu ... ..	...
„ Gen. ...	𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎢𐎣	...	nac-lu-ti ... ..	...
„ Acc. ...	𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎢𐎣	...	nac-lu-ta ... ..	...

The Characters to be transliterated by the Student.			The Characters to be added by the Student.	
<i>Masculines :—</i>				
<i>Construct. Sing.</i>	𐎠𐎶𐎵𐎶			

The Characters to be transliterated by the Student.			The Characters to be added by the Student.		
Feminines :—					
Construct. Sing.		a lady	'l-lāt... ..	goddess	
Construct. Pl.		...	'i-la-a-at ... ..	...
Sing. Nom. ...		...	'il-tu ... ..	...
„ Gen. ...		...	'il-ti ... ..	...
„ Acc. ...		...	'il-ta ... ..	...
Plural	as before	...	as before	...	
Sing. Nom. ...		...	'i-lī-tu ... ..	...
„ Gen. ...		...	'i-lī-ti ... ..	...
„ Acc. ...		...	'i-lī-ta ... ..	...
Plural Nom. ...		...	'i-li-e-tu ['ilētu] ...	...
„ Gen. ...	 [or	...	'i-li-e-ti [or 'i-li-e-te]	...	
„ Acc. ...		...	'i-li-e-ta ... ..	...
Construct. Sing.		...	'i-līt ... ..	...
Construct. Pl....		...	'i-lit ... ..	...
Another Plural Noun		...	'i-li-i-tu ... ..	...
	or	...	or 'i-lī-tu ... ..	...
	Ṣc., Ṣc.		Ṣc., Ṣc.		

<i>The Characters to be transliterated by the Student.</i>			<i>The Characters to be added by the Student.</i>	
<i>Feminines :—</i>				
<i>Sing. Nom. ...</i>	𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	<i>tongue</i>	'um-mu... ..	<i>mother</i>
„ <i>Gen. ...</i>	𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶 𐎶𐎶	...	'um-mi ... ..	...
„ <i>Acc. ...</i>	𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶 𐎶𐎶	...	'um-ma... ..	...
<i>Plural Nom. ...</i>	𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	...	'um-ma-a-tu [ummātu]	...
„ <i>Gen. ...</i>	𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	...	'um-ma-a-ti ... ..	...
„ <i>Acc. ...</i>	𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	...	'um-ma-a-ta ... ..	...
<i>Construct. Sing.</i>	𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶 𐎶𐎶	...	'um ... ..	...
<i>Construct. Pl...</i>	𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	...	'um-ma-a-at ... ..	...
<i>Dual :—</i>				
(<i>Nom., Gen., Acc.</i>)	𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶	<i>the two hands</i>	'uz-na-a ('uznā)	<i>the two ears</i>
	or 𐎶𐎶		se-pa-a (sepa)	<i>the two feet</i>



Nouns to be written in Assyrian characters, and declined :—

Plural.

cu-du-du (<i>Nos.</i> 462, 212, 212)	<i>carbuncle</i>	(cu-du-de) (<i>Nos.</i> 462, 212, 342)
da-rum-mu (289, 11, 23) ...	<i>a dwelling</i>	(da-rum-mi <i>and</i> da-rum-me) (289, 11, 374 <i>or</i> 434)
ga-ru (227, 22)	<i>enemy</i>	(gari <i>and</i> ga-ri-e) (227, 83)
di-ku (342, 209)	<i>soldier</i>	(di-ku-tu) (342, 209, 60)
ci-su-du (343, 317, 212) ...	<i>captive</i>	(ci-su-du-tu) (343, 317, 212, 60)
dan-nu (241, 24)	<i>strong</i>	(dan-nu-tu) (241, 24, 60)
dup-pu (174, 321)	<i>tablet</i>	(dup-pa-a-nu) (174, 222, 437, 24)
e-mu-ku (239, 23, 209) ...	<i>deep power</i>	(e-mu-ka-a-nu) (239, 23, 20, 437, 24)
ri-su	<i>head</i>	(ri-sa-a-nu)
ci-sid-tu	<i>spoils</i>	(ci-si-da-a-tu)
i-sā-tu	<i>fire</i>	(i-sa-a-tu)
pul-khā-tu <i>or</i> pu-lukh-tu ...	<i>fear</i>	(pul-kha-a-tu)
cimmā-tu <i>or</i> cim-tu	<i>family</i>	(cim-ma-a-tu)
e-li-ni-tu	<i>high</i>	(e-li-nē-tu)
makh-ri-tu <i>or</i> ma-khir-tu ...	<i>former</i>	(makh-ra-a-tu)
gar-ru... ..	<i>expedition</i>	(gar-ri-tu <i>or</i> gar-ri-i-tu)
ag-gul-lu	<i>wagon</i>	(ag-gul-la-a-tu)
ap-pa-ru	<i>a marsh</i>	(ap-pa-ra-a-te)
ba-bu... ..	<i>a gate</i>	(ba-ba-a-tu)

THE NUMERALS.

The cardinals have two forms, masculine and feminine; but from 3 to 10 the feminine form is used for the masculine, and the masculine form for the feminine.

When the numerals are expressed in symbols ¶ signifies "one," ¶¶ "two," and so on. < stands for 10, <¶ for 11, << for 20, &c. ¶- is 100, and <¶- (= 10 × 100) is 1000.

The cardinals are denoted by adding ✠ to the ordinal; thus ¶ ✠ is "first."

Sixty was the mathematical unit: the single wedge (¶) accordingly stands for the *soṣṣ*, or *sixty*, as well as for *one*. In fractions it is the understood denominator; thus, ¶¶ <<< (3.30) is $3\frac{30}{60}$, i.e. $3\frac{1}{2}$.

TABLE OF CARDINAL AND ORDINAL NUMBERS.

		<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	
1	= ¶ (or >)	a-kha-du, e-du ... es-tin, eš-ta-a-nu ...	i-khi-it ... ikh-tu	<i>First</i> = makh-ru, ris-ta-a-nu
2	= ¶¶	sa-ni-e, sa-nu-'u, si-nu-'u	sa-ne-tu ...	<i>Second</i> = san-nu (<i>fem.</i> sa-nu-tu)
3	= ¶¶¶	sal-sa-tu ...	sal-su ...	<i>Third</i> = sal-sa-ai (<i>fem.</i> sa-li-is-tu)
4	= ¶¶¶	ir-bit-tu, ri-ba-a-tu ...	ar-ba-'i, ir-ba'i ...	<i>Fourth</i> = ri-bu
5	= ¶¶¶	kha-mis-tu, kha-mil-tu	kham-sa, kha-an-si ...	<i>Fifth</i> = kha-an-su
6	= ¶¶¶	si-sa-tu ...	sis-sa, sis-si ...	<i>Sixth</i> = [? sis-su]
7	= ¶¶¶	si-bit-tu, śi-bi-tu ...	śi-ba ...	<i>Seventh</i> = śi-bu-'u, śa-bi-tu
8	= ¶¶¶	[sam-na-tu] ...	sam-na ...	<i>Eighth</i> = [? śu-ma-nu]
9	= ¶¶¶	[ti-sit-tu] ...	[ti-is-'a] ...	<i>Ninth</i> = [ti-su-'u]
10	= <	'e-sir-tu, 'es-e-rit, 'es-rit	'es-ru ...	<i>Tenth</i> = ['es-ru]
11	= <¶	[estinesru ?] ...		

THE PRONOUNS.

THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS:—

1. <i>Sing.</i>	𐎶 𐎵 𐎶 or 𐎶 𐎶	anacu... .. = <i>I</i>
„	{ 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 }	{ yāti yātima } = <i>I</i>
<i>Plural</i>	𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	a-[nakh?]-ni = <i>we</i>
2. <i>Sing. Masc.</i> ...	𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	atta = <i>thou</i>
„ <i>Fem.</i> ...	𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	atti = <i>thou</i>
<i>Com. Gend.</i> ...	𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	cātu
	𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	cāta } = <i>thou</i>
<i>Plural, Masc.</i> ...	𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	attunu = <i>you</i>
„ <i>Fem.</i> ...	𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	[at-ti-na] = <i>you</i>
3. <i>Sing. Masc.</i> ...	{ 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 }	{ sū = <i>he, it, him</i>
<i>Fem.</i> ...	{ 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 }	{ sī = <i>she, it, her</i>
<i>Plural, Masc.</i> ...	{ 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 }	{ sūnu sun sunūtu sunūti sunūt } = <i>they, them</i>
„ <i>Fem.</i> ...	{ 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 }	{ sina sin sināti } = <i>they, them</i>

Yā-ti (*yā-ti-ma*) and *cātu* (*cā-ta*) are more substantival in their use than the other forms of the first two personal pronouns, and are generally met with as the first words of a sentence. Besides *yā-ti* we also find $\Xi\Xi\Upsilon\Upsilon$ $\langle\Upsilon\rangle$ - *yā-si* and $\Upsilon\Upsilon$ $\Upsilon\Upsilon$ $\langle\Upsilon\rangle$ - *ai-si*.

The Possessive Pronouns are suffixed to the Nouns and Verbs. The following is a list of them :—

POSSESSIVE PRONOUN AFFIXES OF THE NOUN.

1. Sing. Com. Gend.	$\Xi\Xi\Upsilon\Upsilon$, $\Upsilon\Upsilon$	ya, ā = <i>my</i> ; also i, as $\Upsilon\Upsilon$ $\Xi\Xi$ to be read 'āb-i, my father
Plural „	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Xi\Xi\Upsilon\Upsilon \\ \Upsilon\Upsilon \end{array} \right.$	ni } = <i>our</i> nu }
2. Sing. Masc. ...	$\Upsilon\Upsilon\Upsilon\Upsilon$	ca, also -c ... = <i>thy</i>
„ Fem. ...	$\Upsilon\Upsilon\Upsilon$	ci = <i>thy</i>
Plural, Masc. ...	$\Xi\Xi\Upsilon\Upsilon$ $\Upsilon\Upsilon$	cunu, also cun = <i>your</i>
„ Fem. ...	$\left[\Upsilon\Upsilon\Upsilon \Upsilon\Upsilon \right]$	[cina] = <i>your</i>
3. Sing. Masc. ...	$\Xi\Xi\Upsilon$	su, also -s ... = <i>his, its</i>
„ Fem. ...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Upsilon\Upsilon\Upsilon \\ \Upsilon\Upsilon \end{array} \right.$	sa } = <i>her, its</i> si }
Plural, Masc. ...	$\Xi\Xi\Upsilon$ $\Upsilon\Upsilon$	sunu, also sun = <i>their</i>
„ Fem. ...	$\Upsilon\Upsilon \Upsilon\Upsilon \Upsilon\Upsilon$	sina, also sin... = <i>their</i>

Ya and *ā* were used as the pronoun suffix of the first person if the noun terminated in a vowel, *i* if it terminated in a consonant.

When the noun ends in *d*, *dh*, *t*, *s*, *ś*, *z*, or *ts*, the third person suffix becomes *śu*, *ša*, &c., as *khi-ri-it-śu* “its ditch,” *biś-śu* “his house.” The last letter of the noun is very frequently assimilated to the *ś* of the suffix, as *khi-ri-iś-śu*, *biś-su*; and then the reduplication may be dropped, so that we get *khi-ri-śu*, *bi-śu*.

When the accent fell on the last vowel of the noun to which the possessive pronoun was suffixed, the initial consonant of the second and third pronoun suffixes were often doubled, as $\Xi\Upsilon\Upsilon\langle \Sigma\text{--} \Sigma\Upsilon\Upsilon | \text{I}$ *cir-bu-us-su* "its interior," for *cirbú-su*.

1.	<i>Sing.</i>	-anni, -inni, -nni, -ni	<i>Plural</i>	-annini, -annu, -nini, -nu
2.	„ <i>Masc.</i>	-acca, -icca, -cca, -ca, -c ...	„		-accunu, -accun, -cunu, -cun
2.	„ <i>Fem.</i>	-acci, -icci, -cci, -ci ...	„		-accina, -accin, -cina, -cin
3.	„ <i>Masc.</i>	-assu, -issu, -su, -s ...	„		-assunuti, -assunu, -assun, -sunutu (v), -sunuti (v), -sunuta (v), -sunu, -sun
3.	„ <i>Fem.</i>	-assi, -assa, -ssa, -ssi, -sa, -si ...	„		-assinati, -assina, -assin, -sinatu (v), sinati (v), -sinata (v), -sina, -sin

Besides *-cunu*, we also find $\text{𐎠𐎢𐎵} \text{𐎠𐎢𐎴} \text{𐎠𐎢𐎴}$ *cu-nu-ti*, and besides $\text{𐎠𐎢𐎵} \text{𐎠𐎢𐎴} \text{𐎠𐎢𐎴}$ *sunuti* and $\text{𐎠𐎢𐎴} \text{𐎠𐎢𐎴} \text{𐎠𐎢𐎴}$ *sinati*, we find *su-nu-siv* or *su-nu-si* and *si-na-si-iv*, just as *yāsi* appears by the side of *yāti*.



THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

	<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Masc.</i> ...	𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	su'atu, su'ati, su'ata = <i>this, that</i> ...	𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 su'atunu, su'atun, sātunu
<i>Fem.</i> ...	𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	si'atu, ...	} 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 su'atina, satina, sinatina
„ ...	𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	sa'atu (or sātu), ... sa'ati, sa'ata ...	
<i>Masc.</i> ...	𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	sa'asu, or sāsū = <i>this, that</i> ...	𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 sāsunu, sāsūn
<i>Fem.</i> ...	𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	sa'asa or sāsa, sa'asi ... or sāsi	𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 sa'asina or sāsina

Three demonstratives are used to determinate distance, 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 *ammu* or 𐎶 *ma* (“hic”) “this by me;” 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 *annu* (“iste”) “that by you;” and 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 *'ullu* (“ille”) “that by him.” Of *ammu* we find only the sing. fem. 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 *ammāte*, and *mā* (𐎶 𐎶) or *ma* the contracted form of the sing. masc. *amma*, and the pl. masc. *ammūta*, which is used as a suffix. Thus we have *šar Assur-ma*, “king of this same Assyria;” *anni-ma* or *an-ma*, “myself” (literally, “this person here”); 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 *ina sanati-ma sī'ati* “in this very year.” This suffix is especially common at the end of the astrological tablets.

<i>Sing. Masc.</i> ...	an-nu ...	...	...	<i>Plural, Masc.</i> ...	an-nu-tu, an-nu-tav, an-ni-e
„ „	an-ni-i, an-ni, a-an-ni	...	...	„ „	an-nu-ti
„ „	an-na-a, an-na	...	...
„ <i>Fem.</i> ...	an-nā-tu, a-a-na-ti	...	...	„ <i>Fem.</i> ...	an-na-a-ti, an-nā-tav, an-ni-ti
„ „	[an-ni-tu]	...	...	„ „	an-ne-tav, an-ni-tav, an-ni-ti
„ <i>Masc.</i> ...	ul-lu ...	...	...	„ <i>Masc.</i> ...	ul-lu-tu
„ „	ul-lī, ul-lī-e	...	...
„ „	ul-la ...	...	...
„ <i>Fem.</i> ...	ul-lā-tu ...	...	...	„ <i>Fem.</i> ...	[ul-la-a-tu]

THE VERB.

Assyrian Verbs are for the most part trilateral, that is to say, the root consists of three consonants or semi-consonants.

If the root consist of three consonants the verb is called *complete*; if one or more of the three radical letters are semi-consonants which easily pass into vowels (*h* or **𐎶** becoming *a*; *v* or **𐎷** becoming *u*; *y* or **𐎸** becoming *i*; and *e* or **𐎹** losing its guttural sound), the verb is called *defective*.

There are four principal Conjugations :—

- (1) Kal, the simplest form, with an active (more rarely a neuter) signification, as **𐎶𐎵𐎶** **𐎶𐎵𐎶** *ictum* “he concealed.”
- (2) Niphal, the passive of Kal, formed by prefixing *n*, which may be assimilated to the following vowel, as **𐎶𐎵𐎶** **𐎶𐎵𐎶** **𐎶𐎵𐎶** *iccatum* “he was concealed” (for *incatum*).
- (3) Pael, with an intensive (and hence, sometimes a causative) signification, formed by doubling the second radical letter of the root, and conjugating the persons with an inserted *u*, as **𐎶𐎵𐎶** **𐎶𐎵𐎶** **𐎶𐎵𐎶** *yucattum* (= *i-u-cattum*) “he did conceal.”
- (4) Shaphel, with a causative signification, formed by prefixing *s(a)* to the root, and conjugating the persons with inserted *u*, as **𐎶𐎵𐎶** **𐎶𐎵𐎶** **𐎶𐎵𐎶** *yusactum* “he caused to conceal.”

Instead of Shaphel, concave verbs [see below] have *Aphel*, *s* having been changed into *h* and lost, as **𐎶𐎵𐎶** **𐎶𐎵𐎶** **𐎶𐎵𐎶** *yudhib* “he caused to be good.”

Each of the four principal conjugations has two secondary forms made by inserting *t* and *tan* after the first consonant; thus :—

- (1a) Iphtéal from Kal, as **𐎶𐎵𐎶** **𐎶𐎵𐎶** **𐎶𐎵𐎶** *ic-ta-tum*.
- (1b) Iphtanéal from Kal, as **𐎶𐎵𐎶** **𐎶𐎵𐎶** **𐎶𐎵𐎶** *ic-tan-tum*.

- (2a) Ittaphal from Niphal, as *it-ta-ctum* (for *in-ta-ctum*).
 (2b) Ittanaphal from Niphal, as *it-tan-accatum* (for *in-tan-accatum*).
 (3a) Iphtaal from Pael, as *yuc-ta-ttum*.
 (3b) Iphtanaal from Pael, as *yuc-tan-attum*.
 (4a) Istaphal from Shaphel, as *yus-ta-ctum* or *yul-ta-ctum*.
 (4b) Istanbul from Shaphel, as *yus-tan-actum* or *yul-tan-actum*.

From the Aphel of concave verbs is formed an Itaphal, as *yu-ta-dhib*.

These secondary conjugations have a reflexive force.

Niphal and Shaphel (and also probably Aphel) admit also of *Paelised* conjugations, (2c) Niphael, as *iccattum*, and (4c) Shaphael, as *yuscattum*.

From Niphal, Pael, and Shaphel, other intensive conjugations could be formed by repeating the last radical : thus (2nd) Niphalel, as *iccattumim* ; (3rd) Palel, as *yucattumim* ; and (4th) Shaphalel, as *yusattumim*.

Except Kal and Niphal, which stood in the relation of active and passive to one another, the other conjugations had passives formed by changing the vowels of the root into *u*, thus :

- (3) Pael makes *yucuttum* (permansive, *cuttum*).
 (4) Shaphel makes *yus-cu-tum* (permansive, *sucutum* or *sucatum*).

Aphel makes *yudhub*.

- (4a) Istaphal makes (permansive) *sutactim*.

The MOODS are five in number—(1) the indicative, (2) the subjunctive, (3) the imperative, (4) the precative, and (5) the infinitive.

The indicative possesses two primary and three secondary TENSES—(1) the permansive or perfect; (2) the aorist or imperfect; (3) the present, a modified form of the aorist; (4) the perfect or pluperfect, the older form of the aorist; and (5) the future, the older form of the present.

The original tenses of the verb were (1) the perfect (permansive) and (2) the imperfect (aorist); but under the influence of Accadian, the imperfect split itself into two forms, one shorter (as 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 *iscun* "he made") and one longer (as 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 *isaccin* "he makes"), which came to be used with a real tense-distinction of meaning (as in Ethiopic). The longer and more primitive form of the present (*isaccinu*) came further to be used with a future force; and the longer and more primitive form of the aorist (*iscunu*), from its being adopted after words like "when" or "who," came to have generally a perfect or pluperfect sense.

The permansive (perfect) has grown out of the close attachment of abbreviated forms of the personal pronouns to nouns and participles into a true tense.

Besides the apocopated or ordinary aorist (*iscun*) and the pluperfect aorist (*iscunu*), there exists (1) a conditional or motive aorist (*iscuna*) formed by the attachment of *a*, "the augment of motion," to the apocopated aorist, and (2) the energetic aorist formed by the retention of the original mimmation, *iscunum(ma)*, *iscunim(ma)*, *iscunam(ma)*. There was also another form of the aorist which ended in *-i* (as *iscuni*).

These terminations of the aorist in *-u*, *-i*, *-a*, answer to the three case-endings of the noun, the apocopated aorist corresponding with the construct state, and go back to a time when but little distinction was made between the noun and the verb. The subjunctive mood is used in relative and conditional clauses, and is denoted by the addition of the particle *nî*, which may be placed after the possessive pronoun suffix, as 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 *ci ikabu-su-nî* "when he had called it."

The imperative is confined to the 2nd person, the 2nd pers. sing. masc. giving the simplest form of the verb (as *sucun*, *rikhits*, *tsabat*), the vowels always being the same in both syllables, the 2nd pers. fem. ending in *i* (as *sucini* or *sucni*), the 2nd pers. pl. masc. in *-u* (as *sucinu* or *sucnu*) and the 2nd pers. pl. fem. in *ā* (as *sucinā* or *sucnā*). The 2nd pers. sing. masc. may take the augment of motion *-ā* (as *šucunā* or *sucnā*). The precative is formed by prefixing *lu* or *li* (the vowel of which coalesces with the vowel of the person-prefix in the 1st and 3rd persons) to any one of the forms of the aorist. It is generally used in the 3rd person, as *liscun* "may he place." The infinitive is really a verbal substantive and declined accordingly.

Besides the moods, every conjugation possesses a participle, which, except in Kal and the Pael of concave verbs, prefixes *mu-*.

There are three *numbers*, singular, plural, and dual, but the dual which ends in *-ā* is only found in the 3rd person.

There are three Persons in the singular and plural, the 2nd and 3rd having different forms for masculine and feminine.

A feminine nominative, however, is often used improperly with a masculine verb (as $\rightarrow\text{I}$ $\langle\text{W}$ $\equiv\text{III}\equiv$ $\neq\text{L}\text{I}$ $\rightarrow\text{II}\text{I}$ *Istar yusapri* "the goddess Istar disclosed") and on the other hand, in the 2nd pers. plural (especially in the imperative) we frequently find the feminine instead of the masculine form.

There are many contracted forms in the Assyrian verb, produced chiefly by dropping a short *-i* or *-ā*; thus III $\equiv\text{I}$ $\langle\text{Z}$ *tastalmi* for *tastalami*, \equiv $\neq\text{I}$ $\langle\text{I}$ $\neq\text{I}$ *taptikdi* for *taptikidi*, *ittalcu* for *ittallicu*, *tasalmu* for *tasallimu*, *usziz* or *ulziz* for *usaziz*.

D, *ts*, *z*, or *s* assimilate the inserted *t* of the secondary conjugations, as $\equiv\text{I}$ II \rightarrow *its-tsa-bat* for $\equiv\text{I}$ $\equiv\text{III}$ \rightarrow *its-ta-bat*, $\equiv\text{I}$ II $\neq\text{III}$ *iz-za-car* for *iz-ta-car*.

S may change the *t* into *s* becoming *s* itself, as $\equiv\text{I}$ $\neq\text{III}$ $\equiv\text{I}$ *is-sa-can* and *i-sa-can* for $\equiv\text{I}$ $\equiv\text{III}$ $\equiv\text{I}$ *is-ta-can*.

The enclitic conjunction *vā* ("and") is attached very closely to the termination of the verb.

PARADIGMS.

The Strong or Complete Verb.

KAL.

The second vowel of the aorist may be either *a*, *i*, or *u*, as *iscun* “he placed,” *ipdhir* “he freed,” *itsbat* “he took,” but *u* is most common.

The third vowel of the present may similarly be either *a*, *i*, or *u*, as *inaccar* “he estranges,” *isaccin* “he places,” *idammum* “it passes away,” but *i* is, by far, the most common vowel.

The first person singular of the aorist sometimes has *e* in Babylonian instead of *a*, as <<< 𐎶𐎵𐎶 *csnik* for *asnik*, and verbs 𐎶𐎵 (see *infra*) in Assyrian might adopt the same vowel.

 PERMANSIVE [*or Perfect*].—*Singular.*

1.	𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶	sac-na-cu <i>or</i> sac-na-ac
2. <i>Masc.</i>	” ”	sac-na at
2. <i>Fem.</i>	” ”	[? sac-na-ti]
3. <i>Masc.</i>	” ”	sa-cin (𐎶 𐎶𐎵)
3. <i>Fem.</i>	” ”	sac-nat

Plural.

1.	” ”	?
2. <i>Masc.</i>	” ”	?
2. <i>Fem.</i>	” ”	?
3. <i>Masc.</i>	” ”	sac-nu
3. <i>Fem.</i>	” ”	sac-na

Dual.

3.	𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶	sac-na-a [sacnā] ...
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 PRESENT.—*Singular.*

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶	a-sac-cin “ <i>I place</i> ”
” ”	ta-sac-sin
” ”	ta-sac-ci-ni
” ”	i-sac-cin
” ”	ta-sac-cin

Plural.

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶	ni-sac-cin
” ”	ta-sac-ci-nu
” ”	ta-sac-ci-na
” ”	i-sac-ci-nu
” ”	i-sac-ci-na

Dual.

” ”	[i-sac-ci-na-a]
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AORIST.

Singular.

1.		as-cun		ar-khi-its		ats-bat
		(<i>"I placed"</i>);		(<i>"I inundated"</i>);		(<i>"I took"</i>)
2. <i>Masc.</i>	" "	tas-cun;	" "	tar-khi-its;	" "	ta-ats-bat
2. <i>Fem.</i>	" "	tas-cu-ni;	" "	tar-khi-tsi;	" "	ta-ats ba-ti
3. <i>Masc.</i>	" "	is-cun;	" "	ir-khi-its;	" "	its-bat
3. <i>Fem.</i>	" "	tas-cun;	" "	tar-khi-its;	" "	ta-ats-bat

Plural.

1.		ni-is-cun;		ni-ir-khi-its;		ni-its-bat
2. <i>Masc.</i>	" "	tas-cu-nu;	" "	tar-khi-tsu;	" "	ta-ats-ba-tu
2. <i>Fem.</i>	" "	tas-cu-na;	" "	tar-khi-tsa;	" "	ta-ats-ba-ta
3. <i>Masc.</i>	" "	is-cu-nu;	" "	ir-khi-tsu;	" "	its-ba-tu
3. <i>Fem.</i>	" "	is-cu-na;	" "	ir-khi-tsa;	" "	its-ba-ta

Dual.

3.		$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{is-cu-na-a} \\ [\text{iscunā}] \end{array} \right\}$		ir-khi-tsa-a;		its-ba-ta-a
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The student will form the future and pluperfect by attaching the vowel *-u* to those singular forms of the present and aorist which end in a consonant, and *-uni* (also *-unu*, *-unuw*, and *-univ*) to those plural forms of the same tenses which end in a consonant.

IMPERATIVE.

<i>Sing.</i> 2. <i>Masc.</i>		su-cun;		ri-khi-its;		tsa-bat
" 2. <i>Fem.</i>	" "	su-ci-ni <i>or</i>	" "	ri-khi-tsi <i>or</i>	" "	tsa-ba-ti <i>or</i>
		su-uc-ni;		ri-ikh-tsi;	" "	tsa-ab-ti
<i>Plu.</i> 2. <i>Masc.</i>	" "	su-ci-nu <i>or</i>	" "	ri-khi-tsu <i>or</i>	" "	tsa-ba-tu <i>or</i>
		su-uc-nu;		ri-ikh-tsu;	" "	tsa-ab-tu
" 2. <i>Fem.</i>	" "	su-ci-na <i>or</i>	" "	ri-khi-tsa <i>or</i>	" "	tsa-ba-ta <i>or</i>
		su-uc-na;		ri-ikh-tsa;	" "	tsa-ab-ta

PRECATIVE.

Singular.

1. lu-us-cun; lu-ur-khi-its; lu-uts-bat
 2. *Masc.* „ „ lu-tas-cun; „ „ lu-tar-khi-its; „ „ lu-ta-ats-bat
 3. *M. & F.* „ „ li-is-cun; „ „ li-ir-khi-its; „ „ li-its-bat

Plural.

3. *Masc.* li-is-cu-nu; li-ir-khi-tsu;
 3. *Fem.* „ „ li-is-cu-na; „ „ li-ir-khi-tsa;
 3. *Masc.* li-its-ba-tu
 3. *Fem.* „ „ li-its-ba-ta

The augment of motion and the mimmation may be attached to all the above forms. When the augment of motion is attached to the 2nd person masc. plur. of the imperative *u+a* passes through *va* into *ā*; thus *su-uc-nā* (or *su-uc-na-a*) instead of *su-uc-nu-a*.

INFINITIVE.

- sā-cā-nu* *to dwell.*
ra-kha-tsu *to inundate.*
tša-ba-tu *to seize.*

PARTICIPLE.

- sā-ci-nu* *dwelling.*
rā-khi-tsu *inundating.*
tsā-bi-tu *seizing.*

IPHTEAL.

PERMANISIVE (Perfect).

Singular.

1. sit-cu-na-cu ...

2. *Masc.* " " [sit-cu-na-at] ...

2. *Fem.* " " ? ...

3. *Masc.* " " sit-cun ...

3. *Fem.* " " sit-cu-nat ...

Plural.

1. " " ? ...

2. *Masc.* " " ? ...

2. *Fem.* " " ? ...

3. *Masc.* " " sit-cu-nu ...

3. *Fem.* " " sit-cu-na ...

Dual.

3. " " [sit-cu-na-a] ...

PRESENT.

Singular.

as-tac-can

as-ta-can

al-ta-can

" " tas-tac-can, &c.

" " tas-tac-ca-ni

" " is-tac-can

" " tas-tac-can

Plural.

nis-tac-can

" " tas-tac-ca-nu

" " tas-tac-ca-na

" " is-tac-ca-nu

" " is-tac-ca-na

Dual.

[is-tac-ca-na-a]

AORIST.

Singular.

1. as-ta-cin, al-ta-cin ; ap-te-kid "*I overlooked*"

2. *Masc.* " " tas-ta-cin, &c. ; " " ta-ap-te-kid

3. *Fem.* " " tas-ta-ci-ni ; " " ta-ap-te-ki-di

3. *Masc.* " " is-ta-cin ; " " ip-te-kid

3. *Fem.* " " tas-ta-cin ; " " ta-ap-te-kid

Plural.

1. nis-ta-cin ; ni-ip-te-kid

2. *Masc.* " " tas-ta-ci-nu ; " " ta-ap-te-ki-du

2. *Fem.* " " tas-ta-ci-na ; " " tap-te-ki-da

3. *Masc.* " " is-ta-ci-nu ; " " ip-te-ki-du

3. *Fem.* " " is-ta-ci-na ; " " ip-te-ki-da

Dual.

3. " " [is-ta-ci-na-a] " " [ip-te-ki-da-a]

IPHTEAL—*continued.*

IMPERATIVE.

Singular.

2. *Masc.*

𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶

sit-cin

2. *Fem.*

” ”

sit-ci-ni

Plural.

𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶

sit-ci-nu

” ”

sit-ci-na

PRECATIVE.

Singular.

1.

𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶

lu-us-ta-can ;

𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶

lu-up-te-kdi

3.

” ”

li-is-ta-can ;

” ”

li-ip-te-kid

Plural.

3. *M.*

𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶

li-is-ta-ca-nu ;

𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶

li-ip-te-ki-du

3. *F.*

” ”

li-is-ta-ca-na ;

” ”

li-ip-te-ki-da

INFINITIVE.

𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶

sit-cu-nu ;

𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶

pit-ku-du

PARTICIPLE.

𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶

mus-ta-ca-nu, mul-ta-ca-nu

𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶

mu-up-te-ki-du

NIPHAL.

PERMANSIVE (Perfect).

Singular.

1.	...	...	...	[na-as-cu-na-cu]
2. <i>Masc.</i>	...	...	...	[na-as-cu-na-at]
2. <i>Fem.</i>	...	...	...	?
3. <i>Masc.</i>	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵	na-as-cun
3. <i>Fem.</i>	„	„	„	[na-as-cu-nat]

Plural.

1.	?	„	„	...	...	...
2. <i>Masc.</i>	?	„	„	...	...	...
2. <i>Fem.</i>	?	„	„
3. <i>Masc.</i>	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵	na-as-cu-nu		
3. <i>Fem.</i>	„	„	„	na-as-cu-na		

Dual.

3.	[na-as-cu-na-a]
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IMPERATIVE.

Singular.

2. <i>Masc.</i>	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵	na-as-cin
2. <i>Fem.</i>	„	na-as-ci-ni

Plural.

2. <i>Masc.</i>	„	„	na-as-ci-nu
2. <i>Fem.</i>	„	„	na-as-ci-na

PRESENT.

Singular.

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵	as-sa-can
„	tas-sa-can
„	tas-sa-ca-ni
„	is-sa-ca-an
„	tas-sa-can

Plural.

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵	ni-is-sa-can
„	tas-sa-ca-nu
„	tas-sa-ca-na
𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵	is-sa-ca-nu
„	is-sa-ca-na

Dual.

„	[is-sa-ca-na-a]
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PRECATIVE.

Singular.

1.	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵	lu-us-sa-ciu
3.	„	li-is-sa-cin

Plural.

3. <i>Masc.</i>	„	lis-sa-ci-nu, lis-sac-nu
3. <i>Fem.</i>	„	lis-sa-ci-na, lis-sac-na






AORIST.

Singular.

1.	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵	as-sa-cin, as-sa-cun
2. <i>Masc.</i>	„	tas-sa-cin, tas-sa-cun
2. <i>Fem.</i>	„	tas-sa-ci-ni, tas-sa-cu-ni
3. <i>Masc.</i>	„	is-sa-cin, is-sa-cun
3. <i>Fem.</i>	„	tas-sa-cin, tas-sa-cun

AORIST—*Continued.*

Plural.

1.						na-as-sa-cin, na-as-sa-cun
2. <i>Masc.</i>	„	„				tas-sa-ci-nu, tas-sa-cu-nu
2. <i>Fem.</i>	„	„				tas-sa-ci-na, tas-sa-cu-na
3. <i>Masc.</i>	„	„				is-sa-ci-nu, is-sa-cu-nu
3. <i>Fem.</i>	„	„				is-sa-ci-na, is-sa-cu-na

Dual,

3. " " [is-sa-ci-na-a]

INFINITIVE.

𐤀𐤍𐤕𐤕𐤁𐤏𐤏 na-as-ca-a-nu [nascānu]

PARTICIPLE.

𐎢𐎠𐎫𐎥𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠 mu-se-es-sa-ci-nu [musessacinu]



PAEL—continued.

IMPERATIVE.

Singular.

2. Masc.		suc-cin (su-cin)
2. Fem.	"	suc-ci-ni

Plural.

2. Masc.		suc-ci-nu
2. Fem.	"	suc-ci-na

PRECATIVE.

Singular.

1.		lu-sac-can
3.	" "	lu-sac-can, lu-sac-cin

Plural.

3. Masc.		lu-sac-ca-nu
3. Fem.	" "	lu-sac-ca-na

AORIST.

Singular.

1.		u-sac-cin
		u-sac-cun
		u-sic-cin
2. Masc.	" "	tu-sac-cin
		tu-sac-cun
		tu-sic-sin
2. Fem.	" "	tu-sac-si-ni, &c.
3. Masc.	" "	yu-sac-cin
3. Fem.	" "	tu-sac-cin

Plural.

1.		nu-sac-cin
2. Masc.	" "	tu-sac-ci-nu
2. Fem.	" "	tu-sac-ci-na
3. Masc.	" "	yu-sac-ci-nu
3. Fem.	" "	yu-sac-ci-na

Dual.

3.	" "	[yu-sac-ci-na-a]
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INFINITIVE.

	sac-cā-nu	[but the infin. passive is more common]
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Infin. pass. suc-cu-nu

PARTICIPLE.

	mu-sac-ci-nu
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From its intensive signification Pael comes sometimes to be used in a causative sense. When Kal is intransitive, Pael is transitive.

N.B.—The present and aorist of Pael are distinguished from the present of Kal by the vowel *u* in the first syllable.

The reduplication is often neglected in writing. It is sometimes replaced in the case of labials and dentals by *mb* (*mp*) and *nd* (*ndh*, *nt*).

IPHTAEL.

PERMANSIVE. *Not found.*

PRESENT.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
1.		us-tac-can		nu-us-tac-can	
2. <i>Masc.</i>	” ”	tu-us-tac-can	” ”	tu-us-tac-ca-nu	
2. <i>Fem.</i>	” ”	tu-us-tac-ca-ni	” ”	tu-us-tac-ca-na	
3. <i>Masc.</i>	” ”	yus-tac-can		yus-tac-ca-nu	
3. <i>Fem.</i>	” ”	tu-us-tac-can	” ”	yus-tac-ca-na	
			<i>Dual.</i>		
			” ”	[yus-tac-ca-na-a]	

AORIST.

Singular.

1.		us-tac-cin ;		up-te-kid
2. <i>Masc.</i>	” ”	tu-us-tac-cin ;	” ”	tu-up-te-kid
2. <i>Fem.</i>	” ”	tu-us-tac-cin ;	” ”	tu-up-te-ki-di
3. <i>Masc.</i>	” ”	yus-tac-cin ;	” ”	yup-te-kid
3. <i>Fem.</i>	” ”	tu-us-tac-cin ;	” ”	tu-up-te-kid

Plural.

1.		nu-us-tac-cin ;		nu-up-te-kid
2. <i>Masc.</i>	” ”	tu-us-tac-ci-nu ;	” ”	tu-up-te-ki-du
2. <i>Fem.</i>	” ”	tu-us-tac-ci-na ;	” ”	tu-up-te-ki-da
3. <i>Masc.</i>		yus-tac-ci-nu ;		yup-te-ki-du
3. <i>Fem.</i>	” ”	yus-tac-ci-na ;	” ”	yup-te-ki-da

Dual.

3.	” ”	[yus-tac-ci-na-a]
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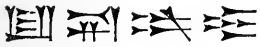

IPHTAEL—*continued*.

IMPERATIVE. *Not found.*

PRECATIVE.

Singular.

Plural.

3. 	lu-us-tac-can	3. <i>Masc.</i> 	lu-us-tac-ca-nu
		3. <i>Fem.</i> " "	lu-us-tac-ca-na

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

[sa-tac-cā-nu]	.		mus-tac-ci-nu
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SHAPHEL.

PERMANSIVE. *Not found.*

PRESENT.

Singular.

1.		u-sa-as-can
2. Masc.		tu-sa-as-can
2. Fem.	„ „	tu-sa-as-ca-ni
3. Masc.	„ „	yu-sa-as-can
3. Fem.	„ „	tu-sa-as-can

Plural.

1.		nu-sa-as-can
2. Masc.	„ „	tu-sa-as-ca-nu
2. Fem.	„ „	tu-sa-as-ca-na
3. M.		yu-sa-as-ca-nu
3. Fem.	„ „	yu-sa-as-ca-na

Dual.

3.		[yu-sa-as-ca-na-a]
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IMPERATIVE.

Singular.

2. Masc.		su-us-cin
2. Fem.	„ „	su-us-ci-ni

Plural.

2. Masc.	„ „	su-us-ci-nu
2. Fem.	„ „	su-us-ci-na

AORIST.

Singular.

1.		u-sa-as-cin, u-se-es-cin
2. Masc.	„ „	tu-sa-as-cin, &c.
2. Fem.	„ „	tu-sa-as-ci-ni
3. Masc.	„ „	yu-sa-as-cin
3. Fem.	„ „	tu-sa-as-cin

Plural.

1.		nu-sa-as-cin
2. Masc.	„ „	tu-sa-as-ci-nu
2. Fem.	„ „	tu-sa-as-ci-na
3. Masc.	„ „	yu-sa-as-ci-nu
3. Fem.	„ „	yu-sa-as-ci-na

Dual.

3.		[yu-sa-as-ci-na-a]
----	--	--------------------

PRECATIVE.

Singular.

1.		lu-sa-as-cin
3.		lu-sa-as-can

Plural.

3. M.		lu-sa-as-ci-nu
3. Fem.	„ „	lu-sa-as-ci-na

INFINITIVE.

sa-as-cā-nu [*but the Infin. passive is more common*].

su-us-cu-nu

PARTICIPLE.







mu-sa-as-ci-nu

ISTAPHAL.

PERMANSIVE. *Not found.*

PRESENT.



Singular.

1.   
  

us-tas-can *or*
 ul-tas-can,
 &c.


AORIST.

Singular.

1. us-tas-cin *or*
 ul-tas-cin  , {us
 {ul}-te-sib,
 &c.

IMPERATIVE.

Singular.

2. *Mase.*    

su-ti-is-cin,
 &c.

PRECATIVE.

Singular.









3.    

lu-us-tas-can,
 &c.

INFINITIVE PASSIVE.

     su-te-es-cu-nu.

PARTICIPLE.

    mus-tas-ci-nu ;     mul-tas-ci-nu.



THE WEAK OR DEFECTIVE VERBS.

If one of the radicals of a verb is *n*, *á*, *h*, *u* (*v*), *i* (*y*) or *e*, it differs in many particulars from the conjugation of the Strong Verb, owing to the assimilation of these letters to other vowels or consonants.

Verbs which begin with these letters are called verbs פ', פ'', פ', פ', פ', and פ''; verbs which end with them are called verbs ל', ל'', ל', ל', and ל''; verbs which have one of these letters as a second radical are called verbs ע', ע'', ע', ע', ע', and ע''. The last class of verbs are also called Concave Verbs.

Verbs פ'.

N is assimilated to the following letter; though in some few instances we find it irregularly retained. Before *b* or *p* it may be changed to *m*.

PERMANENTIVE.			PRESENT.		
<i>Kal</i>	... פ' פ' פ' פ'	na-mir, "he sees"	פ' פ' פ' פ'	i-nam-mir or i-nam-mar	
<i>Iphtaal</i>	... פ' פ' פ' פ'	ni-it-mur	" "	it-ta-mar	
<i>Niphal</i>	... פ' פ' פ' פ'	nam-mur	" "	in-na-mar	
<i>Ittaphal</i>	... " "	[na-at-te-mur]	פ' פ' פ' פ'	it-tam-mar	
<i>Paal</i>	... פ' פ' פ' פ'	nam-mar	" "	yu-nam-mar	
<i>Iphtaal</i>	... " "	...	פ' פ' פ' פ'	yut-tam-mar	
<i>Shaphel</i>	... " "	[sam-mar]	" "	yu-sam-mar	
<i>Istaphal</i>	... " "	[sat-ne-mar]	" "	yus-tam-mar	
<i>Shaphael</i>	... " "	[sa-nam-mar]	" "	yus-nam-mar	
<i>Istaphael</i>	... " "	...	" "	yus-te-nam-mar	
PASSIVE.			PASSIVE.		
<i>Paal</i>	... פ' פ' פ' פ'	num-mur	" "	yu-num-mar	
<i>Iphtaal</i>	... " "	...	" "	yut-tum-mar	
<i>Shaphel</i>	... { פ' פ' פ' פ' } { פ' פ' פ' פ' }	su-nu-mur su-na-mur	" "	yu-sa-nu-mar	
<i>Istaphal</i>	... פ' פ' פ' פ'	su-te-nu-mur	" "	yus-tum-mar	
<i>Shaphael</i>	... { פ' פ' פ' פ' } { פ' פ' פ' פ' }	su-num-mur su-nam-mur	" "	yus-num-mar	

AORIST.				IMPERATIVE.	
<i>Kal</i>	...		im-mur "he saw"		u-mur or a-mur
"	...		id-din "he gave"		i-din.
"	...		ip-pal "he threw down"	"	a-pal.
"	...		e-cil "he ate"	"	e-cil
<i>Iphthal</i>	...		it-ta-mir	"	ni-it-mir
<i>Niphal</i>	...		in-na-mir	"	nam-mir
<i>Ittaphal</i>	...	" "	it-tam-mir	"	[ni-tam-mir]
<i>Pael</i>	...	" "	yu-nam-mir	"	nu-um-mir
<i>Iphtaal</i>	...	" "	yut-tam-mir	—	—
<i>Shaphel</i>	...	" "	yu-sam-mir	"	su-um-mir
<i>Istaphal</i>	...	" "	yus-tam-mir	"	su-ut-tim-mir
<i>Shaphael</i>	...	" "	yus-nam-mir	"	su-num-mir
<i>Istaphael</i>	...	" "	yus-te-nam-mir	—	—
PASSIVE.				PASSIVE.	
<i>Pael</i>	...		yu-num-mir	—	—
<i>Iphtaal</i>	...	" "	yut-tum-mur	—	—
<i>Shaphel</i>	...	" "	{yu-sa-nu-mur yus-nu-mur	—	—
<i>Istaphal</i>	...	" "	yus-tum-mur	—	—
<i>Shaphael</i>	...	" "	yus-num-mur	—	—
PARTICIPLE.					
<i>Kal</i>	...		nā-mi-ru, nam-ru		
<i>Iphtaal</i>	...		mut-ta-mi-ru		
<i>Niphal</i>	...		mu-un-nam-mi-ru, mun-nam-ru		
<i>Ittaphal</i>	...		mut-ta-ma-ru		
<i>Pael</i>	...		mu-nam-mi-ru		
<i>Iphtaal</i>	...		mut-tam-mi-ru		
<i>Shaphel</i>	...		mu-sam-mi-ru		
<i>Istaphal</i>	...		mus-tam-mi-ru		
<i>Shaphael</i>	...		mus-nam-mi-ru		
<i>Istaphael</i>	...		mus-te-nam-mi-ru		

Verbs נ"ע.

KAL.

PERMANISIVE.		PRESENT.		AORIST.	
<i>Sing. 1.</i>	[asabacu]	𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵	a-sab "I sit"	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	a-sib, 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 e-sib
„ 2. <i>Masc.</i> ...	[asabat]	„	ta-sab	„	a-cul, „ e-cul
„ 2. <i>Fem.</i> ...	—	„	ta-sa-bi	„	ta-sib
„ 3. <i>Masc.</i> ...	[a-sab]	„	ya-sab, i-sab	„	ta-si-bi
„ 3. <i>Fem.</i> ...	—	„	ta-sab	„	ya-sib, i-sib 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
<i>Plur.</i>	... —	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵	na-sab	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	ta-sib
„ 2. <i>Masc.</i> ...	—	„	ta-sa-bu	„	na-sib
„ 2. <i>Fem.</i> ...	—	„	ta-sa-ba	„	ta-si-bu
„ 3. <i>Masc.</i> ...	a-sa-bu	„	ya-sa-bu, i-sa-bu	„	ta-si-ba
„ 3. <i>Fem.</i> ...	[a-sa-ba]	„	ya-sa-ba, i-sa-ba	„	ya-si-bu, i-si-bu
<i>Dual, 3.</i>	... [asabā]	„	[ya-sa-bā]	„	ya-si-ba, i-si-ba
				„	ya-si-bā]

IMPERATIVE AND PRECATIVE.

<i>Sing. 1.</i>	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	li-su-ub,	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	lu-sib
„ 2. <i>Masc.</i> ...	„ „	e-sib, a-cul		
„ 2. <i>Fem.</i> ...	„ „	e-si-bi, a-cu-li		
„ 3. <i>Masc.</i> ...	„ „	li-su-ub, lu-sib		
„ 3. <i>Fem.</i> ...	„ „	—		
<i>Plur. 1.</i>	... „ „	—		
„ 2. <i>Masc.</i> ...	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	e-si-bu,	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	a-cu-la
„ 2. <i>Fem.</i> ...	„ „	e-si-bu, a-cu-la		
„ 3. <i>Masc.</i> ...	„ „	li-su-bu, lu-si-bu		
„ 3. <i>Fem.</i> ...	„ „	li-su-ba, lu-si-ba		

INFINITIVE.

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵

...

...

sa-a-bu

PARTICIPLE.

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵

...

...

a-si-bu

PARADIGM OF THE OTHER CONJUGATIONS.

PERMANISIVE.				PRESENT.			
<i>Iphtéal</i> ...	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	te-sub		𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵		i-ta-sab	
<i>Niphal</i> ...	" "	[nā-sub]		" "		i-na-sab	
<i>Ittaphal</i> ...	" "	—		" "		it-te-sab	
<i>Pael</i> ...	" "	[assab]		" "		yu-as-ab, yus-sab	
<i>Iphtaal</i> ...	" "	—		" "		yu-tas-sab	
<i>Shaphel</i> ...	" "	[sāsab]		" "		yu-sa-sab, yu-se-sab	
<i>Istaphal</i> ...	" "	[satesab]		" "		yus-te-sab yul-te-sab	
<i>Itaphal</i> ...	" "	—		" "		yu-te-sab	
<i>Pael Pass.</i> ...	" "	us-sub		" "		yu-us-sab	
<i>Istaphal Pass.</i>	" "	su-te-sub		" "		[yus-tu-sab]	

AORIST.				IMPERATIVE.	PARTICIPLE.			
<i>Iphtéal</i> ...	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	i-ta-sib		[it-sib]	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵		mu-ta-sa-bu	
<i>Niphal</i> ...	" "	i-na-sib		na-sib	" "		mu-na-si-bu	
<i>Ittaphal</i> ...	" "	it-te-sib		—	" "		mut-te-si-bu	
<i>Pael</i> ...	" "	yu-as-sib, yus-sib		[us-sib]	" "		mus-si-bu	
<i>Iphtaal</i> ...	" "	yu-tas-sib		[i-ta-sab]	" "		mut-tas-sa-bu	
<i>Shaphel</i> ...	" "	yu-sa-sib, yu-se-sib		su-sib	" "		mu-se-si-bu	
<i>Istaphal</i> ...	" "	yus-te-sib, yul-te-sib		su-te-sib	" "		mus-te-si-bu	
<i>Itaphal</i> ...	" "	yu-te-sib		[u-te-sib]	" "		mu-te-si-bu	
<i>Pael Pass.</i>	" "	yu-us-sub		—			—	
<i>Istaphal Pass.</i>	" "	[yus-tu-sub]		—			—	

Verbs פ"ה

KAL.

PERMANSSIVE. <i>Singular.</i>				PRESENT. <i>Singular.</i>				AORIST. <i>Singular.</i>			
1.			[ha-la-ca-cu]		𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	al-lac	...	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵		a-lic	
				𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵		a-lac	"I go"	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵		al-lic	
				𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵		a-ha-bid	"I destroy"	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵		ah-bid	
2. Masc.			[ha-la-ca-at]		𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	tal-lac, &c.	...	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵		tal-lic, &c.	
2. Fem.	...	...	...		𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	tal-la-ci	...	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵		tal-li-ci	
3. Masc.	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	ha-lac	...	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	il-lac	...	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	il-lic	
3. Fem.	...	...	...	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	tal-lac	...	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	tal-lic	
<i>Plural.</i>				<i>Plural.</i>				<i>Plural.</i>			
1.	...	...	...	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	na-al-lac	...	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵		na-al-lic	
2. Masc.	...	...	...	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	tal-la-cu	...	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵		tal-li-cu	
2. Fem.	...	...	...	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	tal-la-ca	...	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵		tal-li-ca	
3. Masc.		ha-la-cu	...	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	il-la-cu	...	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵		il-li-cu	
3. Fem.		[ha-la-ca]	...	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	il-la-ca	...	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵		il-li-ca	
<i>Dual.</i>				<i>Dual.</i>				<i>Dual.</i>			
3.		ha-la-ca-a	...	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	[illacā]	...	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵		[illicā]	

IMPERATIVE AND PRECATIVE.

<i>Singular.</i>				<i>Plural.</i>			
1.		𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	lil-lic	2. Masc.	...	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	(h)al-cu
		𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	li-lic	2. Fem.	...	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	(h)al-ca
2. Masc.	...	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	ha-lic	3. Masc.	...	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	lil-li-cu li-li-cu
2. Fem.	...	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	(h)al-ci	3. Fem.	...	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	lil-li-cu, li-li-ca
3. Masc.	...	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	lil-lic li-lic				

INFINITIVE.

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 la-cu

PARTICIPLE.

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 (h) al-li-cu
 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 (h) a-li-cu

PARADIGM OF THE OTHER CONJUGATIONS.

PERMANSIVE.		PRESENT.		AORIST.	
<i>Iphteal</i>	...	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵	i-tal-lac	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵	i-tal-lic
"	...	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵	it-ta-lac	"	" it-ta-lic
<i>Niphal</i>	... [nal-luc]	"	i-na-al-lac	"	i-na-al-lic
<i>Ittaphal</i>	...	"	it-tal-lac	"	it-tal-lic
<i>Pael</i>	... al-lac	"	yu-'al-lac	"	yu-'al-lic
"	... "	"	yul-lac	"	yul-lic
<i>Iphtaal</i>	...	"	yu-tal-lac	"	yu-tal-lic
<i>Shaphel</i>	... [sal-lac]	"	yu-sal-lac	"	yu-sal-lic
<i>Istaphel</i>	...	"	yus-tal-lac	"	yus-tal-lic

IMPERATIVE.		PARTICIPLE.	
<i>Iphteal</i>	... [it-lic]	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵	mu-tal-la-cu
<i>Niphal</i>	... na-al-lic	"	mu-na-al-li-cu
<i>Ittaphal</i>	...	"	mut-tal-li-cu
<i>Pael</i>	... (h)ul-lic	"	mu-'al-li-cu
<i>Iphtaal</i>	... [i-tal-lic]	"	mu-tal-li-cu
<i>Shaphal</i>	... sul-lic	"	mu-sal-li-cu
<i>Istaphal</i>	... [su-tal-lic]	"	mus-tal-li-cu



Verbs ܐܝܢ.

KAL.

PERMANATIVE.			PRESENT.			AORIST.			IMPERATIVE AND PRECATIVE.		
<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Singular.</i>		
1.		[u-la-da-cu]	𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎠𐎫		u-lad	𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎠𐎫		u-lid, "I begat"	𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎠𐎫		lu-lid
2. Masc.	...	...	" "		tu-lad	" "		tu-lid	" "		lid
2. Fem.	...	...	" "		tu-la-di	" "		tu-li-di	" "		li-di
3. Masc.		[u-lid]	𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎠𐎫		yu-lad	𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎠𐎫		yu-lid	" "		lu-lid
3. Fem.	...	...	" "		tu-lad	" "		tu-lid			
<i>Plural.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
1.	...	...	" "		nu-lad	" "		nu-lid			
2. Masc.	...	...	" "		tu-la-du	" "		tu-li-du	" "		li-du
2. Fem.	...	...	" "		tu-la-da	" "		tu-li-da	" "		li-da
3. Masc.	...	...	" "		yu-la-du	" "		yu-li-du	" "		lu-li-du
3. Fem.	...	...	" "		yu-la-da	" "		yu-li-da	" "		lu-li-da
<i>Dual</i>			<i>Dual.</i>			<i>Dual.</i>					
3.	...	...	" "		[yu-la-da-a]	" "		[yulidā]			
INFINITIVE.						PARTICIPLE.					
𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵			a-la-du			𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵			u-li-du		
𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵			lā-du			𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵			a-li-du.		

PARADIGM OF THE OTHER CONJUGATIONS.

PERMANATIVE.			PRESENT.			AORIST.		
<i>Iphtēal</i>	...	[telud]	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎠𐎫		i-tu-lad	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎠𐎫		i-tu-lid
<i>Niphal</i>	...	[nulud]	" "		[i-ne-lad]	" "		[i-ne-lid]
<i>Ittaphal</i>	...		" "		i-tu-lad	" "		it-tu-lid
<i>Paal</i>	...	[ullad]	" "		{yu-'ul-lad yul-lad}	" "		{yu-'ul-lid yul-lid}
<i>Iphtaal</i>	...		" "		yu-tul-lad	" "		yu-tul-lid
<i>Shaphel</i>	...	[sulad]	" "		yu-se-lad	" "		yu-se-lid
<i>Istaphal</i>	...	[sutelad]	" "		yus-te-lad	" "		yus-te-lid

IMPERATIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

<i>Iphteal</i>	...	𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶	mu-ta-li-du
<i>Niphal</i>	... nu-lid	" "	mu-ne-li-du
<i>Ittaphal</i>	...	" "	mut-te-li-du
<i>Paal</i>	... ul-lid	" "	mul-li-du, mu-li-du
<i>Iphtaal</i>	...	𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶	mut-te-el-la-du
<i>Shaphel</i>	... su-lid	" "	mu-sa-li-du, mus-te-li-du
<i>Istaphal</i>	... [su-te-lid]	𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶	mus-te-li-du



Verbs פ"י.

KAL.

PERMANSIVE.		PRESENT.		AORIST.		IMPERATIVE AND PRECATIVE.
<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Singular.</i>
1. [inikacu]	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 i-na-ak	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 i-ni-ik "I suckled"	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎶 li-nik
2. <i>Masc.</i> ...	"	" ti-na-ak	"	" ti-ni-ik	"	" nik
2. <i>Fem.</i> ...	"	" ti-na-ki	"	" ti-ni-ki	"	" ni-ki
3. <i>Masc.</i> ...	"	" i-nak	"	" i-nik	"	" li-nik
3. <i>Fem.</i> ...	"	" ti-nak	"	" ti-nik	"	" ...
<i>Plural.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
1. ...	"	" ni-nak	"	" ni-nik	"	" ...
2. <i>Masc.</i> ...	"	" ti-na-ku	"	" ti-ni-ku	"	" ni-ku
2. <i>Fem.</i> ...	"	" ti-na-ka	"	" ti-ni-ka	"	" ni-ka
3. <i>Masc.</i> [iniku]	"	" i-na-ku	"	" i-ni-ku	"	" li-ni-ku
3. <i>Fem.</i> ...	"	" i-na-ka	"	" i-ni-ka	"	" li-ni-ka

PARTICIPLE.

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 i-ni-ku

PARADIGM OF THE OTHER CONJUGATIONS.

PERMANSIVE.		PRESENT.		AORIST.
<i>Iphtaal</i> ... [tenuk]	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 i-ti-na-ak	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎶 i-ti-nik
<i>Niphal</i> ... [nenuk]	"	" i-ni-na-ak	"	" i-ni-nik
<i>Itaphal</i> ...	"	" it-ti-nak	"	" it-ti-nik
<i>Paal</i> ... [ennak]	"	" i-en-nak	"	" i-en-nik
	"	" in-nak	"	" in-nik
<i>Iphtaal</i> ...	"	" yut-te-en-nak	"	" yut-te-en-nik
<i>Shaphel</i> ... [senak]	"	" yu-se-nak	"	" yu-se-nik
<i>Istaphal</i> ... [satenak]	"	" yus-te-nak	"	" yus-te-nik
<i>Istataphal</i> ... [satetinak]	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 yus-te-te-nak	"	" yus-te-te-nik

IMPERATIVE.				PARTICIPLE.			
<i>Iph teal</i>	...	[it-nik]	...	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	mu-ti-ni-ku
<i>Niphal</i>	...	ni-nik	...	”	”	”	mu-ni-ni-ku
<i>Ittaphal</i>	...	[ni-ti-nik]	...	”	”	”	mu-te-ni-ku
<i>Pacl</i>	...	un-nik	...	”	”	”	mu-en-ni-ku
<i>Iph taal</i>	...	it-tin-nik	...	”	”	”	mut-te-en-ni-ku
<i>Shaphel</i>	...	su-nik	...	”	”	”	mu-se-ni-ku
<i>Istaphal</i>	...	su-te-nik	...	”	”	”	mus-te-ni-ku
<i>Istataphal</i>	...	[su-te-te-nik]		”	”	”	[mus-te-te-ni-ku]

N.B.—All these verbs are greatly confounded with one another, and had also a tendency to adopt forms borrowed from verbs 𐎶𐎵, consequently the same verb (e.g. *asabu*) might have some forms which presupposed a verb 𐎶𐎵, others which presupposed a verb 𐎶𐎵 (*usabu*), others which presupposed a verb 𐎶𐎵 (*nasabu*), &c. Thus the precative *lusib*, *lusibu* given above comes not from *asabu* (verb 𐎶𐎵), but from *usabu* (verb 𐎶𐎵).



Verbs ܝܥܝܢ:—

KAL.

PERMANSIVE.				PRESENT.			
Singular.				Singular.			
1.	...	[epsacu]	ܥܦܥܥܥ				

PARADIGM OF THE OTHER CONJUGATIONS.

PERMANATIVE.			PRESENT.		AORIST.	
<i>Iphtcal</i> ...	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵	et-pus	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	e-tap-pas	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	e-te-pus
<i>Niphal</i> ...	” ”	[nebus]	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	ip-pas, i-pas	” ”	ip-pis, i-pis
<i>Ittaphal</i> ...	” ”	[netepus]	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	it-te-pas	” ”	it-te-pis
<i>Pacl</i> ...	” ”	[eppas]	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	yup-pas	” ”	yup-pis
<i>Iphtaal</i> ...	” ”	—	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	yu-te-ip-pas	” ”	yu-te-ip-pis
<i>Shaphel</i> ...	” ”	[sepas]	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	yu-se-pas	” ”	yu-se-pis
<i>Istaphal</i> ...	” ”	[satepas]	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	yus-te-pas	” ”	yus-te-pis

IMPERATIVE.			PARTICIPLE.	
<i>Iphtcal</i> ...	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	et-pis	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	mu-te-pi-su
<i>Niphal</i> ...	” ”	ni-ip-pis	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	mu-ni-pi-su
<i>Ittaphal</i> ...	” ”	ni-te-pis	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	mu-te-pa-su
<i>Pacl</i> ...	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	up-pis	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	mup-pi-su
<i>Iphtaal</i> ...	” ”	—	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	mut-te-ip-pi-su
<i>Shaphel</i> ...	” ”	su-pis	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	mu-si-pi-su
<i>Istaphal</i> ...	” ”	su-ut-te-pis	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	mus-te-pi-su

The Babylonian dialect had 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 *i-bus* or 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 *e-i-bus*, *i-bas* or *e-i-bas*, *i-bu-su* or *e-i-bu-su*, and *i-ba-su* or *e-i-ba-su*, instead of the 3rd pers. sing. and pl. forms given above. [A Babylonian *b* often represented an Assyrian *p*.] The Babylonian dialect also said 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 *yu-'ub-bas*, &c., instead of the contracted *yubbas*, &c.



CONCAVE VERBS.

KAL.

PERMANISIVE.

Singular.

1.		ca-ma-cu "I rise"
		ca'-a-na-cu, "I establish"
2. Masc.	" "	[camat, ca'anat]
2. Fem.	—	—
3. Masc.		ca-am
"		ca-in
3. Fem.	" "	[camat] [ca-i-nat]

Plural.

1.	—	—
2. Masc.	—	—
2. Fem.	—	—
3. Masc.		ca-mu, ca-i-nu
3. Fem.	" "	ca-ma, ca-i-na

Dual.

3.		camā
----	--	------

PRESENT.

Singular.

	a-tar
	at-tar "I bring back"
" "	ta-tar, &c.
" "	ta-ta-ri
" "	i-tar
" "	"
" "	ta-tar

Plural.

" "	na-tar
" "	ta-ta-ru
" "	ta-ta-ra
" "	i-ta-ru
" "	i-ta-ra

Dual.

" "	i-ta-ra-a
-----	-----------

AORIST.

Singular.

1.		a-tur, at-tur		a-ciś "I cut off"
2. Masc.	" "	ta-tur, &c.	" "	ta-ciś
2. Fem.	" "	ta-tu-ri	" "	ta-ci-ši
3. Masc.	" "	i-tur	" "	i-ciś
3. Fem.	" "	ta-tur	" "	ta-ciś

Plural.

	na-tur		na-ciś
" "	ta-tu-ru	" "	ta-ci-šu
" "	ta-tu-ra	" "	ta-ci-ša
" "	i-tu-ru	" "	i-ci-šu
" "	i-ta-ra	" "	i-ci-ša

Dual.

3.	" "	i-tu-ra-a	" "	i-ci-ša-a
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KAL.—*continued.*

IMPERATIVE AND PRECATIVE.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>	
1.		lu-ut-tur, lu-tur-ru		
2. Masc.		tir, tir-ra tar		du-ku "smite ye," cinu "establish ye"
		cin duk		
2. Fem.	"	ti-ri, ta-ri, ci-ni, du-ci	"	du-cā, ci-nā
3. M. and F.	"	lit-tur, li-tur	"	lit-tu-ru, li-tu-ru
			<i>Dual.</i>	
			"	lit-tu-ra, li-tu-ra

INFINITIVE.

ta'-a-ru to turn

PARTICIPLE ACT.

ta'-i-ru ca'-i-nu

PARTICIPLE PASS.

ti-ru

di-ku

ci-nu

PARADIGM OF THE OTHER CONJUGATIONS.


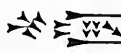

PERMANSIVE.

<i>Iphtael.</i>		{ te-bā-cu "I come" [te-cin]
<i>Niphtael</i> ...	" "	[na-ac-nu-un]
<i>Ittaphael</i> ...	" "	[na-ac-te-nun]
<i>Pacl</i> ...		ci-i-in
<i>Iphtael</i> ...	" "	—
<i>Pael</i> ...		cu-un-nu, 3rd pl.
<i>Iphtael</i> ...	" "	—
<i>Shaphel</i> ...	" "	[sa-ca-in]
<i>Istaphal</i> ...	" "	[sa-te-ca-an]
<i>Aphel</i> ...	" "	—
<i>Itaphal</i> ...	" "	—
<i>Shaphael</i> ...	" "	[saccen]
<i>Istaphael</i> ...	" "	—
<i>Shaphel Pass.</i>	" "	[su-cu-un]

PRESENT.

		ic-ta-an
		it-ba-a
"	"	ic-ca-na-an
"	"	it-tac-na-an
"	"	{ yu-uc-ca-an yuc-ca-an
"	"	yuc-ta-an
"	"	yuc-na-an
"	"	ic-te-na-an
"	"	yu-sa-ca-an
"	"	yus-ta-ca-an
"	"	yu-ca-(y)an
"	"	yuc-ca-an
"	"	yu-sac-ca-an
"	"	yus-tac-ca-an
		yu-su-ca-an

PARADIGM OF THE OTHER CONJUGATIONS.

	AORIST.			IMPERATIVE.	PARTICIPLE.		
<i>Iphtcal</i>	...		ic-ti-in it-bu'	[ci-tu-un] [te-bu]		mu-uc-ti-nu	
<i>Niphalel</i>	...	" "	{ ic-ca-nin iz-za-nun }	na-ac-nin	" "	mu-uc-ca-ni-nu	
<i>Ittaphalel</i>	...	" "	it-tac-nin	ni-tac-nin	" "	mut-tac-na-nu	
<i>Pael</i>	...	" "	{ yu-uc-cin yuc-cin }	[uc-cin]	" "	mu-uc-ci-nu	
<i>Iphtcal</i>	...	" "	yuc-ti-in	—	" "	mu-tac-ci-nu	
<i>Palel</i>	...	" "	yuc-ni-in	uc-ni-in	" "	mu-uc-ti-nu	
<i>Iphtalel</i>	...	" "	ic-te-nin	—	" "	—	
<i>Shaphel</i>	...	" "	yu-sa-cin	su-cu-un	" "	mu-sa-ci-nu	
<i>Istaphel</i>	...	" "	yus-ta-cin	sū-ut-cu-un	" "	mu-sac-ci-nu	
<i>Aphcl</i>	...	" "	yu-cin	cin, cu-un	" "	mu-ci-nu	
<i>Itaphal</i>	...	" "	yuc-cin	—	" "	mu-uc-ci-nu	
<i>Shaphael</i>	...	" "	yu-sac-cin	su-uc-cu-un	" "	mu-sac-ci-nu	
<i>Istaphael</i>	...	" "	[yus-tac-cin]	—	" "	mus-tac-ci-nu	
<i>Shaphel Pass.</i>			yu-su-cin	—	" "	—	





























It will be noticed that Pael and Iphtalel regularly appear in these Concave Verbs, and that Niphalel and Ittaphalel take the place of Niphal and Ittaphal.

The permansive of Pael changes *ayya* into *i*, and has a passive or neuter signification.



Verbs ל'ע, ל'י, ל'ה, ל'נ.

KAL.

PERMANISIVE (<i>or</i> Perfect).			PRESENT.			AORIST.		
<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Singular.</i>		
1.	  	na-sa-cu " <i>I lift up</i> "	  	a-gab-bi' " <i>I speak</i> "	 	ag-bi'    	ab-nu' " <i>I built</i> "	
2. <i>Masc.</i>	  	na-sa-at ...	„ „	ta-gab-bi'...	„	tag-bi' „	tab-nu	
2. <i>Fem.</i>	— —	...	„ „	ta-gab-bi'	„	tag-bi' „	tab-nu	
3. <i>Masc.</i>	 	na-su ...	„ „	i-gab-bi' ...	„	ig-bi' „	ib-nu'	
3. <i>Fem.</i>	 	na-sat ...	„ „	ta-gab-bi'	„	tag-bi' „	tab-nu'	
<i>Plural.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
1.	— —	...	„ „	na-gab-bi'	„	nag-bi' „	nab-nu	
2. <i>Masc.</i>	— —	...	„ „	ta-gab-bu	„	tag-bu „	tab-nu	
2. <i>Fem.</i>	— —	...	„ „	ta-gab-ba	„	tag-ba „	tab-na	
3. <i>Masc.</i>	  	na-su-u ...	„ „	i-gab-bu ...	„	ig-bu „	ib-nu	
3. <i>Fem.</i>	  	na-sa-a ...	„ „	i-gab-ba ...	„	ig-ba „	ib-na	
<i>Dual.</i>			<i>Dual.</i>			<i>Dual.</i>		
3.	  	na-sa-a ...	„ „	i-gab-ba-a	„	ig-ba-a „	ib-na-a	

IMPERATIVE AND PRECATIVE.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Singular.</i>		
1.	ל'ע	lu-ug-bi'	ל'י	lu-ub-nu'	
2. Masc.	ל'ע	ba-ni, ba-an	ל'י	khi-dhi'	
2. Fem.	ל'ע	ba-ni-i	ל'י	khi-dhi-i	
3. Masc.	ל'ע	li-ig-bi'	ל'י	li-ib-nu'	
<i>Plural.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
2. Masc.	ל'ע	ba-nu-u	ל'י		
2. Fem.	ל'ע	ba-na-a	ל'י		
3. Masc.	ל'ע	li-ib-nu-u	ל'י		
3. Fem.	ל'ע	lib-na-a	ל'י		

INFINITIVE.

ל'ע	ba-nu	"to build"
ל'י	ga-a-bu	"to speak"
ל'ה	na-a-su	"to lift"

PARTICIPLE.

ל'ע	ba-nu
ל'י	ga-bu

Verbs 𐎶𐎵 properly have *e* in the last syllable, as 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 *is-me-e* "he heard," but *i* frequently takes its place. In the plural we may have 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 *is-me-u* as well as 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 *is-mu*.

PARADIGM OF THE OTHER CONJUGATIONS.

PERMANSIVE.				PRESENT.			
<i>Iphteal</i>	...		[kitbu']	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵		ik-te-ba'	
<i>Pael</i> ...	...		[kabba']	"	"	yu-kab-ba'	
<i>Iphtaal</i>	...		—	"	"	yuk-tab-ba'	
<i>Niphal</i>	...	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	nak-bu'	"	"	ik-ka-ba'	
<i>Ittaphal</i>	...	" "	[nak-te-bu']	"	"	it-tak-ba'	
<i>Niphael</i>	...	" "	[nakabbu']	"	"	it-kab-ba'	
<i>Shaphel</i>	...	" "	[sakba']	"	"	yu-sak-ba'	
<i>Istaphal</i>	...	" "	[satkeba']	"	"	yus-te-ik-ba'	
<i>Shaphael</i>	...	" "	[sakabba']	"	"	yus-kab-ba'	
<i>Istaphael</i>	...	" "	[satkabba']	"	"	yus-kab-ba'	
<i>Shaphel Pass...</i>	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵		ku-ub-bu'	"	"	yu-ku-ub-ba'	
AORIST.				IMPERATIVE.			
<i>Iphteal</i>	...	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	ik-te-bi'	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵		kit-bi'	
<i>Pael</i> ...	...	" "	yu-kab-bi'	"	"	ku-ub-bi'	
<i>Iphtaal</i>	...	" "	yuk-tab-bi'	"	"	ki-tib-bi'	
<i>Niphal</i>	...	" "	ik-ka-bi'	"	"	nak-bi'	
<i>Ittaphal</i>	...	" "	it-tak-bi'	"	"	ni-tak-bi'	
<i>Niphael</i>	...	" "	ik-kab-bi'	"	"	[na-kab-bi']	
<i>Shaphel</i>	...	" "	yu-sak-bi'	"	"	suk-bu'	
<i>Istaphal</i>	...	" "	yus-te-ik-bi'	"	"	su-te-ik-bi'	
<i>Shaphael</i>	...	" "	yus-kab-bi'	"	"	[su-ku-ub-bu']	
<i>Istaphael</i>	...	" "	yus-kab-bi'	"	"	[su-te-ku-ub-bi']	
<i>Shaphel Pass...</i>	" "	" "	yu-ku-ub-bi'			—	
PARTICIPLE.							
<i>Iphteal...</i>	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵		muk-te-bu-u	<i>Niphael...</i>	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵		muk-kab-bu-u
<i>Pael</i> ...	" "		mu-kab-bu-u	<i>Shaphel...</i>	" "		mu-sak-bu-u
<i>Iphtaal</i>	" "		muk-tab-bu-u	<i>Istaphal</i>	" "		mus-te-ik-bu-u
<i>Niphal...</i>	" "		muk-ka-bu-u	<i>Shaphael</i>	" "		mus-kab-bu-u
<i>Ittaphal</i>	" "		mut-tak-bu-u	<i>Istaphael</i>	" "		mus-te-kab-bu-u

By combining the forms given in these Paradigms the student will be able to obtain the forms of *doubly defective Verbs* like 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶 *atsu* “to go forth,” 𐎶𐎵𐎶 *lavu* “to cling to,” 𐎶𐎵𐎶 *bavu* “to come.”

PARADIGM OF QUADRILITERAL VERBS.

The Characters to be added by the Student.

PERMANENT.				PRESENT.	
<i>Kal (=Pael)</i> ...	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶	𐎶𐎵𐎶	pal-cit	{ i-pal-cat “he crosses” is-khu-par “he overthrows” }	
<i>Iphtalel</i> ...	”	”	[pitlucut]	𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶	yup-tal-cat
<i>Saphalel</i> ...	”	”	[saplacat]	”	yus-pal-cat
<i>Istaphalel</i> ...	”	”	[saptelcat]	”	yus-ta-pal-cat
<i>Niphtalel</i> ...	”	”	[naplacut]	”	ip-pal-cat
<i>Ittaphalel</i> ...	”	”	[naptelcut]	”	it-ta-pal-cat
<i>Niphalla</i> ...	”	”	—	”	ip-pal-ca-ta-ta

AORIST.		IMPERATIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
<i>Kal (=Pael)</i>	{ i-pal-cit, i-pa-la-cit } { ip-la-cit, is-khu-pir }	pal-cit	mu-pal-ci-tu
<i>Iphtalel</i> ...	yup-tal-cit	pi-tal-cat	mu-up-tal-ci-tu
<i>Saphalel</i> ...	yus-pal-cit	su-pal-cut	mu-pal-ci-tu
<i>Istaphalel</i> ...	yus-ta-pal-cit	sit-pal-cut	mus-ta-pal-ci-tu
<i>Niphtalel</i> ...	{ ip-pal-cit ip-par-sud “he pursued” }	ni-pal-cat	mu-up-pal-ci-tu
<i>Ittaphalel</i> ...	it-ta-pal-cit	[na-te-pal-cat]	mut-ta-pal-ci-tu
<i>Niphalla</i> ...	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 ip-pal-cit-it	... ..	mu-up-pal-cit-tu



VERBS TO BE CONJUGATED BY THE STUDENT.

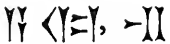




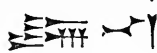


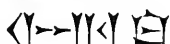




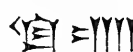




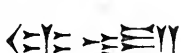
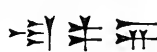




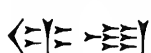


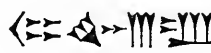


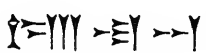
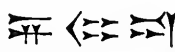


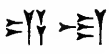
1.	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	ca-sa-du	to obtain	21.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	to extend
2.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	na-ba-lu	to fall, destroy	22.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	to proclaim
3.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	pa-ra-tsu	to speak falsely	23.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	to cut off
4.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	tsa-ba-tu	to take	24.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	to slay
5.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	sa-dha-ru	to write	25.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	to oversee
6.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	sa-pa-ru	to send	26.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	to make bricks
7.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	ma'-a-tu	to die	27.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	to thresh
8.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	sa-la-dhu	to rule	28.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	to measure
9.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	ba-kha-ru	to choose	29.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	to pour
10.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	na-ca-ru	to be strange	Verbs to be conjugated and the Characters added by the Student.		
Verbs to be transliterated and conjugated by the Student.				30.	ca-ra-bu	to be near
11.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶		to protect	31.	ka-a-su	to snare
12.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶		to complete	32.	e-bi-lu	to be lord
13.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶		to collect	33.	ha-pa-cu	to smite
14.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶		to finish	34.	ma-la-cu	to rule
15.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶		to hear	35.	ca-na-su	to submit
16.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶		to trust	36.	ma-kha-ru	to be present, to receive
17.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶		to destroy	37.	sa-ra-cu	to deliver
18.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶		to cross over	38.	na-du-u	to place
19.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶		to curse	39.	za-ca-ru	to remember
20.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶		to ask	40.	a-ba-lu	to bring

VERBS *to be conjugated and the Characters added by the Student.*








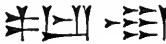



41.	e-ri-bu ...	<i>to descend</i>	59.	e-zi-bu ...	<i>to forsake</i>
42.	e-lu-u ...	<i>to ascend</i>	60.	pa-ta-khu	<i>to cut open</i>
43.	e-ci-mu ...	<i>to strip, to take</i>	61.	ga-ru-u ...	<i>to war</i>
44.	sa-la-lu ...	<i>to spoil</i>	62.	sa-ca-ru ...	<i>to drink</i>
45.	khar-pa-su	<i>to be violent</i>	63.	ra-tsa-pu	<i>to build</i>
46.	ca-vu-u ...	<i>to burn</i>	64.	𐎶	<i>to build</i>
47.	sa-tu-u ...	<i>to drink</i>	65.	𐎶𐎵	<i>to go</i>
48.	sa-la-pu ...	<i>to pull out</i>	66.	𐎶𐎵	<i>to hate</i>
49.	ka-lu-u ...	<i>to burn</i>	67.	𐎶𐎵	<i>to see</i>
50.	na-ca-ru	<i>to dig</i>	68.	𐎶	<i>to fill</i>
51.	ma-lu-u ...	<i>to fill</i>	69.	𐎶	<i>to die</i>
52.	ša-kha-ru	<i>to go round</i>	70.	𐎶	<i>to assemble</i>
53.	e-ni-khu	<i>to decay</i>	71.	𐎶𐎵	<i>to burn</i>
54.	pa-ra-ru	<i>to crush</i>	72.	𐎶𐎵	<i>to learn</i>
55.	kha-ba-tu	<i>to devastate</i>	73.	𐎶𐎵	<i>to make</i>
56.	par-sa-du	<i>to fly</i>	74.	𐎶	<i>to conquer</i>
57.	ta-ra-tsu	<i>to arrange</i>	75.	𐎶	<i>to be good</i>
58.	na-pa-ra-cu	<i>to break</i>			



LIST OF ASSYRIAN PREPOSITIONS.

1. 	a-di ...	<i>up to</i>	18. 	im ...	<i>from, with</i>
2. 	a-khi, a- kha-at	<i>at the side of</i>	19. 	ina, in ...	<i>in, by, with</i>
3. 	a-khar ...	<i>behind</i>	20. 	in-na, in- nannu	<i>in, from</i>
4. 	a-na, an	<i>to, for</i>	21. 	it-ti, it ...	<i>with, during</i>
5. 	ar-cu, ar-ci	<i>after</i>	22. 	ci ...	<i>according to, as</i>
6. 	as-su, as- sum	<i>in, by, in re- gard to</i>	23. 	ci-ma, cim	<i>like</i>
7. 	ba-lu, baliv	<i>without</i>	24. 	ci-bit ...	<i>by command of</i>
8. 	bi-rid ...	<i>within, near</i>	25. 	ci-rib ...	<i>in the midst of</i>
9. 	di-khi ...	<i>opposite</i>	26. 	cu-um ...	<i>instead of</i>
10. 	ul-li ...	<i>among</i>	27. 	la-pa-ni...	<i>before</i>
11. 	ul-lā-nu	<i>before</i>	28. 	li-me-ti, li	<i>near</i>
12. 	ul-la-num- ma	<i>upon</i>	29. 	lib-bi, libba	<i>in the midst of</i>
13. 	ul-tu ...	<i>from, out of</i>	30. 	makh-ri	<i>before</i>
14. 	is-tu ...	<i>from, out of</i>	31. 	mi-ikh-rit	<i>among</i>
15. 	il-la-mu...	<i>before</i>	32. 	nir ...	<i>below, near, against</i>
16. 	il-la-an [<i>or</i> elan]	<i>beyond</i>	33. 	ne-mi-du	<i>towards</i>
17. 	il-lu ...	<i>upon</i>	34. 	śi-khar-ti	<i>throughout</i>
			35. 	e-la ...	<i>over</i>

ASSYRIAN PREPOSITIONS—*continued.*

36. 	e-la-at ...	<i>except</i>	41. 	pa-ni, pan	<i>before</i>
37. 	e-li, el ...	<i>over, upon, above, beside</i>	42. 	tsir ...	<i>against, upon</i>
38. 	e-la-an ...	<i>beyond</i>	43. 	sa ...	<i>of, in regard to</i>
39. 	e-ma ...	<i>around</i>	44. 	sap-tu ...	<i>by the help of</i>
40. 	er-ti ...	<i>against</i>	45. 	se-pu ...	<i>under</i>
			46. 	tic ...	<i>behind</i>



THE COMPOUND PREPOSITIONS.

1.		a-na it-ti	<i>to be with</i>
2.		a-na la	<i>not to be</i>
3.		a-na im	<i>to</i>
4.		a-na e-li	<i>over</i>
5.		a-na er-ti	<i>to the presence of</i>
6.		ul-tu ci-rib	<i>from the midst of</i>
7.		ul-tu lib-bi	<i>from the midst of</i>
8.		ul-tu pa-ni	<i>from before</i>
9.		i-na bi-bil, i-na bi-ib-lat	<i>in the midst of</i>
10.		i-na a-di dhe-mi	<i>by command of</i>
11.		i-na ci-rib	<i>in the midst of</i>
12.		i-na lib-bi	<i>in the midst of</i>
13.		i-na šu-ki	<i>in front of</i>
14.		i-na ni-rib	<i>near to</i>
15.		i-na la	<i>for want of</i>
16.		i-na pan	<i>from before</i>
17.		i-na e-li	<i>above</i>
18.		i-na er-ti	<i>after</i>
19.		i-na tir-tsi, i-na 'tar-tsi	<i>in the {presence time} of</i>
20.		i-na an-ni	<i>at this time</i>
21.		ci la	<i>without</i>
&c., &c.			

THE CONJUNCTIONS.

1. < or < > >	uorvā	and (between nouns and clauses)	12. >|>|>	ma-a ...	that, for umma (see Ad-verbs)
>|>	vā ...	and (after verbs)	13. >|>	sa ...	when, because, where, that
2. <, >|>|>	û ...	or	14. >|>|>|>	sum-ma	if, thus, when
3. >|>|>	ai ...	not (with the Imperat. or Precat.)	15. >|>|>|>|>	al-la sa	after that
4. >|>|>|>	ac-ca	how?	16. >|>|>|>|>	a-di-sa, a-di e-li sa	in so far as, while
5. >|>|>	im ...	if	17. < > > > > >	ar-ci sa	after that
6. >|>|>	as-su	when, mean-while, now	18. >|>|>|>|>|>	im ma-ti-ma	if at all
7. >|>|>|>	i-nu...	behold, now	19. >|>|>|>|>|>	i-na ma-ti-ma	in any case
8. >|>|>	cī ...	when, thus, as, while	20. >|>|>|>	ci-sa ...	whenever
9. >|>|>|>	ci-ma	as, thus	21. >|>|>|>|>	lib-bu sa	just as
10. >|>|>	lā ...	not	22. >|>|>|>|>|>	sa ma-ti-ma	of what place?
< > >	ul ...	not (with verbs)			
11. >|>|>	lū ...	whether, or, truly (verbal prefix of past time)			

THE ADVERBS.

The most common mode of forming the adverb in Assyrian was by attaching the termination *-is* to the construct-state of a noun (whether sing. or pl.) ; as *rab-is* "greatly," *el-is* "above," *sallat-is* "for a spoil," *caccab-is* "like a star," *sadan-is* "like mountains." The accusative case of the noun, with or without the mimmation, might also be used adverbially, as *palcā* "amply," *rubam* "greatly."

The genitive also, with or without the mimmation, is sometimes found ; as *batstsi* "in ruin," *labirim* "of old."

The most common adverbs of place and time are the following :—

1.	a-gan-na ...	here	11.	ci-ha-am ...	thus
2.	a-di ...	till	12.	lu-ma(h)-du	much
3.	ai-um-ma,	never	13.	makh-ri ...	formerly
	ya-um-ma,		14.	ma-te-ma...	in times past
	um - ma		15.	e-nin-na ...	again
....	.... la		16.	e-nu-va ...	when, at that time
4.	al-lu, al-la,	then, after- wards	17.	pa-na-ma...	formerly
	al-la sa		18.	tsa-tis ...	in future
5.	ar-ci ...	afterwards	19.	sa... ...	when
6.	u-di-na	at the same [time]	20.	sa-num-ma,	in a foreign
7.	um-ma ...	thus, that		sa - nam-	land, else-
8.	ul - lā - na,	from that		ma	where
	ultu ulla	time, from of old	21.	ina yumi	at that time
9.	zi-is ...	as of old		suma	
10.	ca-la-ma ...	of all kinds	22.	um-ma-as-su	because

DERIVATION OF NOUNS.

A large proportion of Assyrian nouns are derived from different forms of the verb. Thus from Kal we have the infinitives *ra-kha-a-tsu* "to inundate," *ni-ci-i-su* "to cut off," and *su-mu-u-ru* "to keep;" the participle passive *da-li-i-khu* "troubled," and the active participle *ma-a-li-cu* "ruling" where the long *ā* of the first syllable serves to distinguish it from *mā-li-cu* "a king," which is derived from the Permansive.

From Pael we have nouns like *kar-ra-du* "war-like," *lim-mu-nu* "injured."

From Palel, *nam-ri-ri* "bright."

From Iphtéal and Iphtaal, *cit-ru-bu* "a meeting," *lat-bu-su* "clothed," *git-ma-lu* "a benefactor."

From Shaphel, *sap-sa-ku* "an opening," *sum-cu-tu* "a slaughter."

From Niphal, *nab-kha-ru* "collected," *nab-ni-tu* "offspring," *num-kha-ru* "a receipt."

From the weak verbs come words like *mi-ru* "offspring" for *ma'-iru*, *sa-hu* "summit" from *nasu*, and from verbs *lit-tu* (for *lid-tu*), *li-du*, *li-i-tu*, *li-da-a-tu*, and *lit-tu-tu*, all meaning "offspring." Also forms which repeat the second radical, as *li-lic-cu* "a going," *lil-li-du* "a birth," *dadmu* "man," the Heb. *adam* אדם.





When a monosyllable is repeated the last consonant of the first syllable is generally assimilated to the first consonant of the second syllable, as *kak-ka-du* (for *kad-kadu*) "a head," *ca-ac-ca-bu* (for *cab-cabu*) "a star."



The prefix *M* denotes the instrument, action, or place, as *man-za-zu* a "bulwark."

The prefix *T* (another form of Iphtéal) builds abstracts, as *tas-me-a-tu* "a hearing," *te-ni-se-tu* "mankind," *tu-ku-ma-tu* or *tuk-ma-tu* "opposition." Also adjectives as *Tas-me-tu* "she who hears" (the wife of Nebo).

Roots may be increased by prefixing a vowel, as *al-ca-cat*

or *il-ca-cat* "stories," *e-da-khu* "warrior," *im-mi-ru* "youngling," *u-ta-a-ma* "lawgiver."

A word might be lengthened by affixing *ānu* (also *īnu* or *innu* and *ūnu*) to the construct;  *cir-ba-a-nu* "an offering,"  *sil-dha-a-nu* "a king,"  *te-cr-din-nu* "a descent,"  *a-gu-nu* "a crown." Words so formed were collectives.



Gentile nouns were formed by the termination *ai* (fem. *aitu*), as  *ti-(h)am-ta-ai* "a sailor,"  *Ba-bi-la-ai* "a Babylonian," *Dur-Sar-ci-na-ai-ti* "she of Dur-Sargon."

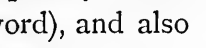


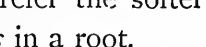


Quadriliterals are occasionally found, as well as quinqueliterals, as *a-sa-ri-du* "first-born," *khar-pa-su* "vehemence," *kha-mi-luhk-khi* "stores," *kha-ba-tsi-il-la-tu* "a lily."











Many Assyrian words are borrowed from Accadian.

PHONOLOGY.

The chief phonetic rules to be remembered are the following :—

1. A sibilant before a dental generally becomes *l*, as *kha-mil-tu* "five" for *kha-mis-tu*.
2. A dental followed by *s* is (together with the sibilant) resolved into *śś* or *ś*, as  *ka-aś-su* or  *ka-su* for *kat-su* "his hand."
3. A dental preceded by a sibilant is assimilated to the latter, and when the sibilant is *s* the last rule takes effect, as *its-tsa-bat* for *its-ta-bat* "he is taken," *iś-sa-can* and *i-sa-can* for *is-ta-can* "he dwells."
4. After a guttural, the *t* of the secondary conjugations may change to *d* or *dh*, as *ik-dha-rib* for *ik-ta-rib* "he approached."
5. *Kh* in the other Semitic idioms, is frequently replaced in Assyrian by *h*, or lost altogether.
6. Instead of *k* the Babylonian dialect often has *g*, as *ga-tu* for *ka-tu* "hand;" and this change of letter sometimes makes its way into the Assyrian dialect.

7. *C* frequently takes the place of *k* (especially at the beginning of a word), and also (but more rarely) of *g*, as  *ci-ri-bu* for  *ki-ri-bu* "neighbourhood,"  *ci-bit* for  *ki-bit* "command;" and where the other Semitic dialects prefer the softer consonants (*g*, *z*), Assyrian often combines *c* and *ts* in a root.
8. *N* is generally assimilated to the following consonant, as *id-din* for *in-din* "he gave." Conversely, a double dental may be resolved into *nd* or *nt*.
9. *M* may become *n* before a dental, sibilant, or guttural, as *khan-sa* for *kham-sa* "five," and then be assimilated to the following consonant, as  *ikhkhhar* for *imkhhar* "it is present." Conversely, double *b* or double *p* may be resolved into *mb* or *mp*, as *i-nam-bu'* for *i-nab-bu'* "he proclaims."
10. *E* () is always a vowel, and is very frequently used as interchangeable with *i*.

N.B.—The Assyrians had considerable difficulty in adapting the characters of a foreign (Accadian) syllabary to express the sounds of their own language. Hence in the 3rd pers. sing. of a verb, whenever the form requires a prefixed *u* (in Pael, &c.), we have to supply a *y*; thus  must be read *yus*, not *us*,  *yu*, not *u*. Before  *h* has often to be understood, and sometimes has to be supplied (though not written) after a vowel. *M* and *v* were interchangeable in Accadian, and possibly also in Assyrian; at all events they are interchangeable in the writing, and  *ma* and sometimes *va*,  sometimes *am* and sometimes *av*. The chief drawback occasioned by the syllabary was that a final guttural may be read *g*, *c*, or *k*, a final dental *d*, *dh*, or *t*, a final labial *b* or *p*, a final sibilant *s* or *ś*, and even *z* or *ts*. Thus  may be either *tig*, *tic*, or *tik*. Again,  represented both *za* and *tsa*,  *da* or *dha*,  *di* or *dhi*, and  *bu* or *pu*. Only a certain number of characters contained the vowel *e*. There was no *sh* or *th*.



READING LESSONS.

Extract from the Annals of TIGLATH-PILESER I (W.A.I. XVI, col. 8, line 39) :—

(39.) li - ta - at kur - di - ya ir - nin - tu (40.) tam - kha - ri - ya
The records of my warriors, the battle-shout of my fighting,

suc - nu - us naciri (41.) tsa - è - ru - ut D.P. A - sur sa D.P. A - nu va
the submission of enemies hostile to Asshur, whom Anu and

D.P. Rammânu (42.) a - na si - tsu - ti is - ru - cu - u - ni
Rimmon to destruction have given,

(43.) i - na D.P. na - ra a - ya va tim - me - ni - ya (44.) al - dhu - ur
on my tablet and my foundation-stone I wrote;

i - na bit D.P. A - nuv va D.P. Rammânu (45.) ili rabi
in the temple of Anu and Rimmon, the gods great,

beli - ya (46.) a - na tsa - at yumi as - cu - un (47.) va
my lords, for future days I established; and

D.P. na - ra - a - T sa D.P. Sam - si D.P. Rammânu (48.) a - bi - ya a - ni - mis
the tablets of Samas-Rimmon my father duly

ab - su - us D.P. niki (49.) ak - ki a - na as - ri - su - nu u - tir
I cleaned: victims I sacrificed: to their places I restored (them)

(50.) a - na ar - cat yumi a - na YU - um tsa - a - te a - na
for future days, for a day long hereafter, for

ma - te - ma ruba ARC - u (52.) e - nu - ma bit D.P. A - nuv va
whatsoever prince hereafter (reigns). When the temple of Anu and

D.P. Rammānu ili (53.) RABU - te beli - ya va šī - gur - ra - a - tu
Rimmon, the gods great, my lords, and the towers

(54.) sa - ti - na yu - sal - ba - ru - va (55.) e - na - khu an - khu - šu - nu
these grow old, and decay, their ruins

lu - ud - dis (56.) D.P. na - ra - a - TI - ya va tim - me - ni - ya (57.) ni - mes
may he renew, my tablets and my foundation-stones duly

li - ib - su - us (58.) niki lik - ki a - na as - ri - su - nu
may he cleanse, victims may he slay, to their places

lu - u - tir (59.) va sum - su it - ti - ya lil - dhu - ur
may he restore, and his name with mine may he write.

(60.) ci - ma ya - ti - ma D.P. A - nuv va D.P. Rammānu ili rabi
Like myself, may Anu and Rimmon, the great gods,

i - na dhu - ub lib - bi (62.) va ca - sad ir - nin - te dha - bis
in soundness of heart and conquest in battle bountifully

lidh - dhar - ru - su (63.) sa D.P. na - ra - a - TI - ya va tim - me - ni - ya
keep him. He who my inscriptions and my foundation-stones

(64.) i - khab - bu - u i - ša - pa - nu (65.) a - na me i - na - du - u
shall conceal, shall hide, to the water shall lay,

(66.) i - na isati i - kal - lu - u (67.) i - na epi-ri
with fire shall burn, in dust!

i - ca - ta - mu i - na bit cummi (?) (68.) a - sar la - a - ma - ri
shall cover, in a house underground (?) a place not seen

pi - si - ris i - na - ci - mu (69.) sum eadh - ra i - pa - si - dhu - va
for interpretation shall set, the name written shall erase, and

(70.) sum - su i - sa - dha - ru va mi - lim - ma (71.) lira - na
his own name shall write; and an attack evil

i - kha - ša - ša - va (72.) a - na pa - an D.P. na - ra - a - TI - ya
shall devise, and against the face of my inscriptions

(73.) yu - sap - ra - cu (74.) D.P. A - nu va D.P. Assuru ili rabi
shall cause to break, may Anu and Assur, the gods great,

beli - ya (75.) iz - zi - is li - cal - mu - su - va
my lords, strongly injure him, and

(76.) ar - ra - ta ma - ru - us - ta li - ru - ru - su (77.) šarru - šu
(with) a curse grievous may they curse him; his kingdom

lis - ci - bu (78.) sul cušši šar(n) - ti - su li - šu - khu
may they dissipate, the ascent of the throne of his kingdom may they remove

(79.) 𐎲𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵
 tsab - hi bilu - ti - su lu - bal - lu
the armies of his lordship may they devour,

(80.) 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵
 cacci - su
his weapons

𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵
 lu - sab - bi - ru
may they break,

(81.) 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵
 a - bi - ic - ti um - ma - ni - su lis - cu - nu
the destruction of his army may they cause;

(82.) 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵
 i - na pa - an naciri - su ca - mis
in the presence of his enemies wholly

(83.) 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵
 lu - se - si - bu - su
may they cause him to dwell;

𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵
 D.P. Rammānu i - na šimmi
may the Air-god with pestilence

(84.) 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵
 khul - te mat - šu li - ib - tsu
destructive his land cut off;

(85.) 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵
 šu - un - ka pu - pu - ta khu - sakh - khu
want of crops, famine,

(86.) 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵
 pagri a - na
(and) corpses against

𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵
 mat - ti - su lid - di'
his land may he lay;

(87.) 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵
 ana bil - ut ma - la - a - ti - su lik - bi'
against the sovereignty of his full-power may he speak:

(88.) 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵
 sum - su zir - su ina mati lu - khal - li - ik
his name, his seed in the land may he destroy.



ANALYSIS.

39. *līlat*, pl. fem., construct form.
kurdi, for *kurādi*, pl. of *kuradu* "warrior;" perhaps Ar. قدير.
ya, poss. pron., first person suffix.
irintu, with vowel prefix, from רנן "to shout for joy."
40. *tamkhari*, gen. sing., Tiphel derivative from בחר "to be present," facing;" hence "opposition" or "fighting."
sucnus, sing. construct, Shaphel passive deriv. from כנש "to subject."
nāciri, masc. pl. gen., Kal participle of נכר, the Kal of which is not used in Hebrew.
41. *tsa'erut*, masc. pl., construct of the Kal part., *tsa'iru* "enemy," Heb. צר.
 The plural is also found under the forms *tsa'eri*, *tsa'iri*, *tsahri* and *tsayāri*. *E* is incorrectly written for 'i, which stands for *vi*.
Anu was originally the sky, *Rimmon* was the air-god.
42. *sitsuti*, sing. gen. fem. verbal noun. Aram. שצא, Targ. שצו "to destroy."
isrucūni, third pl. masc. perf., Kal of *saracu*.
43. *narā* (preceded by D.P. of "stone" *abnu*), apparently borrowed from Accadian. *Narā* (or *narū*) is fem., with pl. *narāti*.
timmeni, pl. masc., borrowed from Accadian.
44. *aldhur* for *asdhur*, 1st pers. sing. aor. Kal of שטר "to write."
bīt (for *bayit*), sing. construct; Heb. בית.
45. *ili*, pl. masc. of 'ilu; Heb. אל.
rabi, also *rabuti*, masc. pl., adj.; Heb. רב.
bili or *beli*, pl. masc. of *belu*, Heb. בעל.
46. *tsāt*, fem. pl. construct; abstract noun from יצא (Ass. *atsu*) "to go forth" (literally "the goings forth," "that which will go forth").
yumi, pl. masc. of *yumu*, Heb. יום.
ascun, 1st pers. sing. aor. Kal of שכן (originally Shaphel of כון).

48. *'abi*, gen. sing. masc. of *abu* (אב).
'animes, adverb in *-is* formed from pl. of *'anu*, "suitably, fitly." Cp. Ar. אני
absus, 1st pers. sing. aor. Kal of בשיש "to cleanse."
niki, pl. of *niku* "offering," "sacrifice;" Heb. נִקְיָה.
49. *akki*, 1st pers. sing. aor. Kal of נקה (*naku'u*), from which *niku* is derived.
'asri, pl. of *'asru*, "a place;" Aram. (& Ar.) אתר.
utir, 1st pers. sing. aor. Aphel of *tāru*, "to come back," become," "be;"
 Heb. תור "to go about."
50. *'arcāt*, pl. fem. construct of an abstract *'arcu* for *aricu*, "after" p. ארך.
yum tsāte literally "day of the future;" *yum* in construct sing., *tsāte* abstract
 fem. pl.
51. *matema* "at any time," "at any place;" Cp. Heb. מתי "when."
rubu, from רב, literally "a great one."
52. *enuma*, adverb compounded of *enu* (Ar. عنى), and the pron. *ma* "that."
53. *šigurrātu*, pl. fem. of *šigurrātu*, "a closed place," hence "a temple-tower"
 or observatory, from סגר. It is written *ziggurrātu* in the Babylonian
 dialect.
54. *sātina*, pl. fem. of the pron. *su'atu*, *sātu*, agreeing with *šigurrātu*.
yusalbaru-va, 3rd pers. masc. aor. Shaphel of *labaru* "to be old," with the
 enclitic conjunction *va* (!) "and."
55. *enakhhu*, 3rd. pers. masc. pl. aor. Kal of ענה.
'ankhušunu, for *ankhut-sunu*, *t + s* being replaced not only by *t + š*, but also
 by *š* alone.
ankhut is pl. masc. from *'ankhu* a subst. derived from ענה, *'ayin* becoming *'a*.
luddis, 3rd sing. masc. Precative Aphel of *hadasu* "to be new." Cp.
 Heb. חדש.
57. *nimes* for *'animes*, as in line 48. Verbs נ"פ drop their initial radical in many
 forms. (See my *Assyrian Grammar*, p. 108).
libsus, 3rd masc. sing. prec. Kal from *basasu* (as above).
likki, 3rd masc. sing. prec. Kal from *niku'u* (as above), the nasal being
 assimilated to the following letter.
58. *lutir*, 3rd masc. sing. prec. Aphel of *tāru* (as above).

59. *sum*, sing. masc. construct of *sumu* "a name;" Heb. שם.
itti, preposition; Heb. את.
lildhur, 3rd masc. sing. prec. Kal of *sadharu* (as above).
60. *yatima*, 1st pers. pron., compounded of *ya* "I," the suffix *ti*, and the pron. *ma*.
61. *dhub*, sing. construct of the subst. *dhubu*; Heb. טוב (see line 62).
libbi, gen. sing. of *libbu* "heart;" Heb. לב.
62. *casad*, sing. masc. construct of *casadu* "a possession," from *casadu* "to conquer."
irninte, gen. sing. of the collective *irnintu* (as above); "possession of the battle-cry" = "victory in battle."
dhābis, adverb in *-is* from *dhabu* "good" (as in line 61). *Dhābu* is for *dhāvābu*.
lidhdharu, 3rd pl. masc. prec. Kal of *nadharu* "to guard;" Heb. נטר.
64. *ikhabbu'u*, 3rd sing. masc. future Kal of *khābū* "to hide;" Heb. הבה. (For the form see my *Assyrian Grammar*, pp. 52, 53, 69).
isāpanu for *isappanu*, 3rd sing. masc. fut. Kal of *sāpanu* "to sweep away," with *a* for *i* in the 3rd syllable; Cp. Heb. ספה.
65. *me*, pl. masc. of *mu* "a drop of water." The reduplicated pl. *mami* also occurs; Heb. מים.
inādu'u for *inaddu'u*, 3rd sing. masc. fut. Kal of *nadu'u* "to place;" Cp. Ar. ن.
66. *'isati*, pl. gen. fem. of *'isu* "fire" (Heb. אש).
ikallu'u, 3rd sing. masc. fut. Kal of *qalla* "to burn" (as in Heb. and Ar.)
67. *epiri*, pl. of *ipru* or *epru* "dust;" Heb. עפר.
icatumu for *icattumu*, 3rd sing. masc. fut. Kal of *katam*, with *u* instead of *i* in the 3rd syllable.
bit cummi (?). Conjectural transliteration. The first ideograph is "house" (*bitu*), the second "high" or "precious" (*ellu*), and the third "god" (*'ilu*). The second and third, however, must be taken together as a compound ideograph, and perhaps denote the Assyrian Plutus.

68. *lâ amari*; *lâ* “not” (Heb. לא), *amari*, the gen. masc. pl. after construct *asar* of the adjective *amaru* “seen;” therefore literally “things seen” (Cp. Heb. אור).
- pisiris*, adverb, in *-is* from *pisiru* “an interpretation” (Heb. and Aram. פשר).
- inâcimu* for *inaccimu*, 3rd sing. masc. fut. Kal of נכס “to take.”
69. *ipâsidhu* for *ipassidhu*, 3rd sing. masc. fut. Kal of *pasadhu* “to strip” (Heb. פשט).
70. *îsadharu* for *îsadhḏharu* (with *a* for *i*), 3rd sing. masc. fut. Kal of *sadharu* (as above).
- milimma*, acc. sing. of *milimma* or *milimmu*, from ליה “to cleave to.” A variant reading gives *lumima* or *luwiva*, apparently from the same root.
71. *limna*, acc. sing. masc. of the adj. *limnu* (for *limunu*), agreeing with *milimma*; perhaps akin to Heb. (and Ar.) לחם “to fight.”
- ikhaśaśa-va* for *ikhaśśaśa*, 3rd sing. masc. fut. Kal of *khaśaśu*, with final *u* changed to *-a* through the influence of the same vowel in both the following and the preceding syllables; Cp. Æth., *khasasa* “to investigate;” Ar. *khassa*.
72. *pān*, construct of *pānu* “face;” Heb. פנים.
73. *yusapracu*, 3rd sing. masc. fut. Shaphel of פרך “to break.”
75. *’izzis*, adverb in *-is*, from *’izzu* “strong;” Heb. עז.
- licālmū*, 3rd pl. masc. prec. Pael of כלם “to injure” or “revile,” contracted from *licallīmu*.
76. *’arrāti*, sing. fem. subst., from ארר “to curse” (see *liruru* below).
- marusta* for *marutsta*, fem. adj., agreeing with *’arrati*, from מרץ “to be violent” or “hard.”
- liruru*, 3rd pl. masc. prec. Kal of ארר.
77. *sarruśu* for *sarrut-su*; *sarrut* fem. abstract sing. construct. Heb. שר “king.”
- liscibu*, 3rd pl. masc. prec. Kal of *sacabu* “to pour out;” Ar. سكب.

78. *sul*, construct sing. of *sālu* "ascent;" Shaphel pass. derivative of עלה "to ascend." The ideograph may also be read *isid* "foundation" (Heb. יסוד).
cūssu, construct sing. of *cūssu'u* "throne" (as in Heb.)
lišukhu for *lišukhu*, 3rd pl. masc. prec. Kal of כסח "to remove."
79. *tsabhi*, pl. construct of *tsabu* (Heb. צבא) "an army."
luballu, 3rd pl. masc. prec. Pael of בלע "to devour."
80. *cacci*, pl. of *caccu* "a weapon;" perhaps for *carci* (Aram. כרך "armour").
lusabbiru, 3rd pl. masc. prec. Pael of שבר "to break."
81. *'abicti*, fem. abstract; Cp. Heb. הפך "to destroy."
'ummani, gen. sing. fem. of *'ummanu* "army;" Cp. Heb. המון "multitude."
liscumu, 3rd pers. masc. pl. prec. Kal of *sacanu* (as above).
82. *camis*, adverb in *-is*, from *camu*; Cp. Ar. کام.
83. *lusesibu*, 3rd pers. pl. masc. prec. Shaphel of *asibu* "to dwell;" Heb. יושב.
šimmi, gen. sing. masc. of *šimmu* "a plague;" Cp. Heb. שמים.
84. *khulte*, adj. agreeing with *šimmi*; Cp. Heb. חלה. The Semitic root seems to have been borrowed from Accadian.
mat, construct sing. of *madu* or *mātu* "country," of Accadian origin (*ma-da*); Cp. Aram. מרתא. (See line 86).
libtsu, 3rd pl. masc. prec. Kal of בצע "to cut off."
85. *sunka*, acc. sing. of *sunku*; Cp. Talm. סנוק "scantiness," "frugality."
bubuta, acc. sing. of *bubutu* "crops;" perhaps Heb. ניב "fruit" may be compared. *Bubuta* is in opposition to *sunka*.
khusakhkha, acc. sing. of *khusakhkhu* "need" (Aram. חשה).
86. *pagri*, acc. pl. masc. of *pagru* "a corpse" (Heb. פגר).
matti for *madti* (or perhaps *māti*), gen. sing. of *mātu* (see line 84).
liddi, 3rd pers. sing. masc. prec. Kal of נדה (see above).
87. *malātišu* for *malātīt-su*; *malātīt*, construct of abstract in ית, from *malāti*, pl. fem., from מלא "to fill."
likbi, 3rd sing. masc. prec. Kal of קבה (in Heb., "to curse").
88. *zir*, construct sing. of *zir'u* or *zer'u* "seed" (Heb. זרע).
lukhallik, 3rd sing. masc. prec. Pael of חלק ("to divide," hence) "to scatter," "destroy."

THE LEGEND OF ISTAR.—OBSERVE.

The Cuneiform Characters to be supplied by the Student.

1. A-na mat NU-GA-A kak-ka-ri i-di-ya
To the land of Hades, regions of corruption,
2. D.P. Istaru banat D.P. Šini u-zu-un-sa [ci-nis]
Istar, daughter of the Moon-god, her attention [determinedly]
3. is - cun - va banat D.P. šini u - zu - un - [sa is - cun]
fixed, and the daughter of the Moon-god her attention fixed
4. a - na bit e - di - e su - bat 'il Ir - kal - la
(to go) to the house of corruption, the dwelling of the deity Irkalla;
5. a - na biti sa e - ri - bu - su la a - tsu - u
to the house whose entrance (is) without exit,
6. a - na khar - ra - ni sa a - lac - ta - su la ta - ai - rat (u)
to the road whose way (is) without return,
7. a - na biti sa e - ri - bu - su zu - um - mu - u mu - u - ra
to the house (at) whose entrance they bridle in the light;
8. a - sar epru mahdu bu - bu - uš - šu - nu a - cal - su - nu dhi - idh - dhu
a place (where) dust much (is) their food, their victuals (is) mud;
9. nu - u - ru ul im - ma - ru ina e - dhu - ti as - bā
(where) light not they see, in darkness they dwell; and
10. cal (?) - su - ma cima its - tsu - ri tsu - bat cap-pi
? like birds (is) the erecting of (their) wings;
11. eli dalti u sac - cul - sa mukh ep - ru
over the door and its wainscoting abundance of dust.
12. D.P. Istaru a - na bâbi D.P. NU-GA-A ina ca - sa - di - sa
Istar, to (at) the gate of Hades at her arrival
13. a - na ni - gab ba - a - bi a - ma - tuv iz - zac - car
to the porter of the gate (his) duty reminds;
14. a - na ni - gab me - e pi - ta ba - ab - ca
to the porter of the waters: Open thy gate!

15. pi - ta - a ba - ab - ca - va lu ir - ru - ba a - na - cu
Open thy gate, and let me enter in ;
16. sum - ma la ta - pat - ta - a ba - a - bu la ir - ru - ba a - na - cu
if not thou openest the gate (and) not I enter in,
17. a - makh - kha - ats dal - tuv śic - cu - ru a - sab - bir
I force the gate, the bolt I break,
18. a - makh - kha - ats śi - ip - pu va u - sa - pal - cit dalāti
I force the threshold, and I cross the doors,
19. u - se - el - la mi - tu - ti acili pal - dhu - ti
I raise the dead, the devourers of the living ;
20. eli pal - dhu - ti i - ma - hi - du mi - tu - ti
above the living exceed the dead.
-

ANALYSIS.

- The Accadian MAD NU-GA-A is literally "land of the not returning," *ga'a* being the participle of *gā* "to return" (see *Syllabary*). It is rendered in Ass. by *mat-la-naciri*. "The land from whence is no return" is a good name for Hades.
kakkari, acc. pl. of *kakkaru*, Heb. כִּכָּר (see my *Assyrian Grammar*, p. 29).
ēdi, written *ēde* in line 4, gen. sing. of *ēdu* "corruption," as Dr. Schrader has well explained it from עָדָה "to pass away."
- Istar*, the Hebrew Ashtoreth (Astarte), the Moon-goddess and Semitic Venus.
bānat, construct sing. fem. of *banatu* (also *bintu*, i.e. *binitu*) "daughter" (Heb. בַּת). Sin, the Moon-god.
'uzun, construct sing. of *'uzunu* or *'uznu* "ear" (Heb. אוֹז).
cinis?, supplied by Dr. Schrader, adverb in *-is* from adj. *cinu* (כִּין).
- iscun*, 3rd sing. masc. aor. of *sacanu*. It will be noticed that here as frequently elsewhere a feminine nominative is joined to a masc. verb.
- subat*, construct sing. fem. of *subātu* from יָשַׁב "to sit" or "dwell."

5. *eribu*, nom. sing. masc. infinitive (or verbal noun) from ערב "to enter" or "descend."

'*atsu*, nom. sing. masc. verbal noun from יצא "to go out." The literal translation of the line is "of which its entering (there is) no outgoing."

6. *khar-ra-ni*, sing. oblique case of *kharranu*, a word originally borrowed from Accadian, which gave a name to the city of Kharran or Haran (Gen. xi. 31, &c.)

'*alacta* or *halacta*, sing. fem. of *halactu* from הלך "to go."

tairat for *tairatu* (as often in the case of characters which denote syllables beginning and ending with a consonant), for *tayartu*, sing. fem. from תור "to return."

7. *zummu*, 3rd pl. masc. (used impersonally) Permansive (or Perfect) Palel of זום. Cp. Targ. זמם "bridle." In Ass. *zumani* "impassable" is used of roads.

nura, acc. sing. of *nuru* "light" (so in Heb. [נר], Aram. and Ar.)

8. '*asar* "a place" (see above) often has the relative *sa* ("in which," "where") understood after it.

mahdu, nom. sing. masc. adj. agreeing with *epru*. Cp. Heb. מאר.

bubussumu for *bubut-sumu* (see above).

'*acal*, construct sing. of the verbal noun *acalu* "food," from אכל "to eat."

dhidhdhu, nom. sing. in opposition to *acal*. Heb. טיש.

9. *immaru*, 3rd pers. pl. masc. present Kal of נמר, contracted from *inammaru*. *edhuti*, gen. sing. of *edhuttu* "darkness," from עטה, "to hide," as Dr. Schrader has pointed out.

'*asbā*, contracted from *asbū-a* for *asbū-va*, 3rd pl. masc. Permansive (or Perfect) Kal of '*asabu*, contracted from '*asibu* (also *yasibu*), with the enclitic conjunction.

10. The first word I cannot read.

'*itsturi*, pl. masc. of '*itsturu* "a bird" (Ar. *حُصْفُور*, Heb. צפור).

tsubat, construct sing. fem. of *tsubātu* "a placing," from יצב. The reading and meaning of the word, however, are uncertain.

cappi, pl. masc. of *cappu*, contracted from *canapu* (Heb. כנף), the double letter resulting from the assimilation of the nasal.

11. *dalti*, gen. sing. fem. of *daltu* (for *dalātu*) "door." (So in Heb.)
saccul, construct sing. of *sacculu*, which Dr. Schrader has well compared with
 Ar. شکل "likeness." A Syllabary makes *mescalū* a synonyme of *daltu*.
mukh, construct sing. of *mukhkhū*, from the adjective *makh*, which was bor-
 rowed from Accadian.
12. *bābi*, gen. sing. of *bābu* "gate" (as in Heb., &c.)
casidi, gen. sing. masc. of the verbal noun *casadu* "a reaching," from *casadu*
 "to take;" Cp. Ar. كَسَد.
13. *nigab*, construct sing. masc. Dr. Schrader derives it from a root נָקַף "to go
 round."
'amātuv, sing. fem. for *'amantuv* "fealty," "duty;" Heb. אֱמֶת "faithfulness."
izzaccar, for *iztaccar*, 3rd sing. masc. present Iphtea of זָכַר.
14. *mē* "waters" (as above).
pītā, for *piti-a* with the augment of motion, 2nd sing. masc. imperative Kal
 of *patā* "to open;" Heb. פָּתַח. See also next line.
15. *irruḇa*, 1st pers. sing. masc. aor. Kal with augment of motion, from *eribu*.
 The *ayin* of the first syllable is replaced by a reduplication of the
 2nd radical.
16. *summa*, adverb, perhaps from שׁוּם "to place."
tapattā, 2nd pers. sing. present Kal with augment of motion, from *patā*.
17. *amakhkhats*, 1st pers. sing. pres. Kal of מִחֵץ.
šiccuru, sing. noun (a pael derivative); Cp. Aram. סִכְרָא "bolt."
asabbir, 1st pers. sing. pres. Kal of שָׁבַר.
18. *šippu*, sing. noun; Heb. סֵפֶה.
usapalcit, 1st pers. sing. aor. Shaphel of the quadriliteral *palcitu*; Cp.
 Ar. فَلَط (?)
19. *usella*, 1st pers. sing. pres. Shaphel of עָלָה "to ascend," with *ll* on account
 of the *ayin*.
mitūti, pl. masc. part. pass. Kal of מוּת "to die."
'acili, pl. construct part. pres. Kal of *acalu*, "to eat."
paldhūti, pl. masc. part. Kal of *paladhu* or *baladhu*, "to live;" Cp. Heb. פָּלַט.
20. *imahidu*, 3rd pers. pl. masc. pres. Kal of *mahadu* (whence *mahdu*, "much,"
 line 7).

THE SACRIFICE OF CHILDREN (K 5139).

The transliteration to be supplied by the Student.

1.

 ? may he remove, and
2.

 the offspring who raises the head among men,
3.

 the offspring for his life he gave,
4.

 the head of the offspring for the head of the man he gave,
5.

 the brow of the offspring for the brow of the man he gave,
6.

 the breast of the offspring for the breast of the man he gave.

NOTES.

1. From .

2. Cp. Ar. "to bear eggs." Notice the correct use of the case-endings in this inscription.

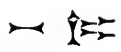
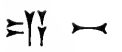







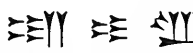
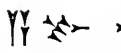
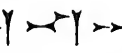
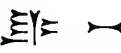
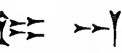

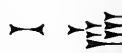


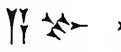
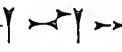
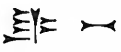
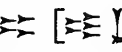
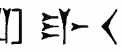
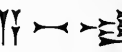




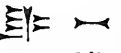
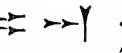
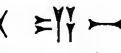



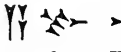
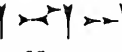
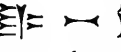
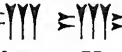
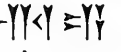
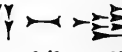
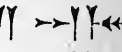


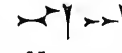
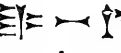
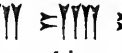

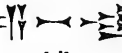
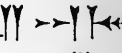

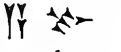
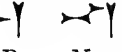
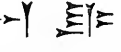


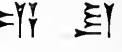


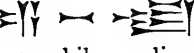
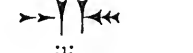
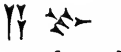
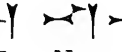

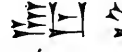


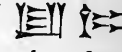

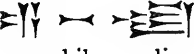


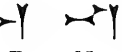

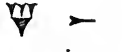
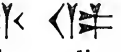
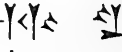
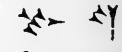

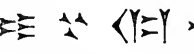
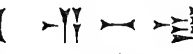

The Accadian SAK ILA (so *gadhu-la* is to be read), literally "head-raising," must be replaced by some corresponding Ass. adj. or part. of which -*u* is the phonetic complement. The Syllabaries render the words by *risa-nasū*.








aveluti, abstract fem. sing.





5. *cisad* (see *casadi* above).




FROM THE HYMN TO SIN (K. 2861).

The English translation to be supplied by the Student.









1.        
 bil - luv e - bil - li ili sa ina same u irts - tiv
 
 e - dis - si - su tsi - i - ru
2.        
 a - bu D.P. Na - an - nar bel - luv 'ilu dhabu e - bil - li ili
3.        
 a - bu D.P. Na - an - nar bil - luv i - lu rab - u e - bil - li ili
4.        
 a - bu D.P. Na - an - nar bil - luv D.P. Sinu e - bil - li ili
5.        
 a - bu D.P. Na - an - nar be - el U - ri - e e - bil - li ili
6.        
 a - bu D.P. Na - an - nar be - el bit samulli e - bil - li ili
7.        
 a - bu D.P. Na - an - nar be - el a - gi - e su - bu - u
 
 e - bil li ili
8.        
 a - bu D.P. Na - an - nar sa sar - ru - tav ra - bis suc - lu - luv
 
 e - bil - li ili
9.           
 a - bu D.P. Na - an - nar sa ina ti - di - ic ru - bu - tav
 i - nad - di - khu e - bil - li ili

10.       
 bú - ru ik - du sa kar - ni gab - ba - ru sa mes - ri - ti

   
 suc - lu - luv sic - ni uc - ni - i sac - nu

11.   
 cu - uz - bu - u la - la - a ma - lu - u

NOTES.

1. *ebilli*, 3rd pers. masc. aor. (with *i* termination) "he rules," from  another form of .
- '*edissi-su* "he alone," anomalously formed from adverb *edis*.
tsiru, "supreme."
2. *Nannar*, "the luminary," a name of Sin, the Moon-god.
5. *Ure*, gen. of Ur, the city of Uru (now *Mugheir*).
6. *samulli* (in Accadian SIR-GAL) = "image." Heb. .
7. *age* = "of crowns"; (the Semitic root was borrowed from Accadian).
subū, Shaphel pass. part. of  "to come" (referring to the moon's motion).
8. *suclulu*, Shaphalel pass. part. of  "to be able," "to prevail."
9. *tidic*, construct sing. of a (Tiphel) noun with prefixed *t*, from *dācu* (= Heb. ).
inaddikhu = "he will drive."
10. *bu'-ru*, or *buhru* = "brilliance" (as in Ar.)
ikdu = "mighty" (of Accadian origin).
mesriti = "the feet" or "limbs." Dr. Schrader compares the Heb.  "coat of mail," which in Aram. signifies "the artery" or "nerve."
sicni = "habitations."
ucnī = "marble" (probably of Accadian origin).
11. *cuzbū* = "beauty." Norris compares Heb. .
lalā = "fulness," from Accadian *lal*, "to fill" (see *Syllabary*).

The text to be transliterated by the student.

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NOTES.

1. *multahti*, "renown," fem. abstract from the Iphtéal part. of שָׁאָה "to make a noise," with *l* before *t* for *s*.
iššu, "fierce;" Cp. Heb. עָסַס (Aram. עָסַי) "to tread," "oppress."
2. *sa* = "of whom."
tsir, "back" (Ar. ظَهْر).
tuculti = "service."
takhazi, weakened from *takhatsi*, for *takhhkhatzi* (*tamkhatsi*) "battle," from מִחָץ.
3. D.P. *ašmare*, "spears;" Cp. Heb. מַסְמֵר "a nail."
aznik = "I pierced" (Cp. Heb. זָק "a dart," זָקַק "to shoot forth"). The printed text gives *azkhul*, which must be wrong.
zumur, "body;" ideograph of "body" or "skin," with phonetic complement *mur*. Delitzsch compares the Talmūd צִמּוּרָה "wind in the stomach."



The text to be transliterated by the Student.

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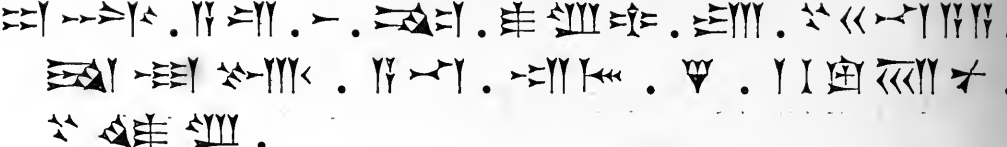
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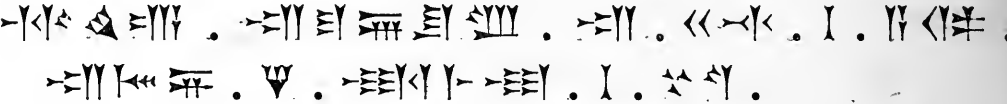
2. *melulti rubuti* "the action" or "right of sovereignty;" *melulti*, fem. abstract from 𐎶𐎶𐎶 "to act" (especially "to act wonderfully").
3. *cibit* = "command" (with weakened guttural from 𐎶𐎶𐎶).
𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 = Adar.
𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 = Nergal.
ticli "ministers;" same root as *tucultu*.
4. D.P. *khutbale* = "ropes," Heb. 𐤇𐤁𐤏.
mukhkha = "over" (of Accadian derivation).
umatti, 1st pers. aor. Paël, "I stretched." Ar. 𐤎𐤓𐤕 "to stretch a cord."

From the Black Obelisk of SHALMANESER (Layard's Insc. pl. 96 l. 159.)

The text to be transliterated by the Student.

- [illegible]


168.  .

169.  .


NOTES.

159. "In my 30 campaigns" = "In my 30th campaign."


The city of Calkhi represents the Calah of Scripture.

cī utsbacuni "when I was stopping," 1st pers. sing. Permansive Kal of  with conditional suffix *nī*.

Dayan-Assur, "Assur is judge," was the name of the Tartan ("strong chief") or generalissimo.

160.  ("host-many") = "armies."


panat, pl. fem. construct of *pānu*.


umāhir "I urged on" (Heb. .


The Upper Zab is here referred to.


161. *'ebir* "I crossed."



lib = "middle" (the heart being the middle of a thing).

Read *'alāni* from *alu* (Heb.  "tent"); the phonetic complement *nī* shows how the plural sign is to be read.

icdarrib, Iphtéal of *carabu* "to approach" (Heb. , *t* being changed into *d* after *c*.

mādātu = "tribute," literally "gift;" for *mandattu* (*mandantu*), from *nadanu* (Heb. .

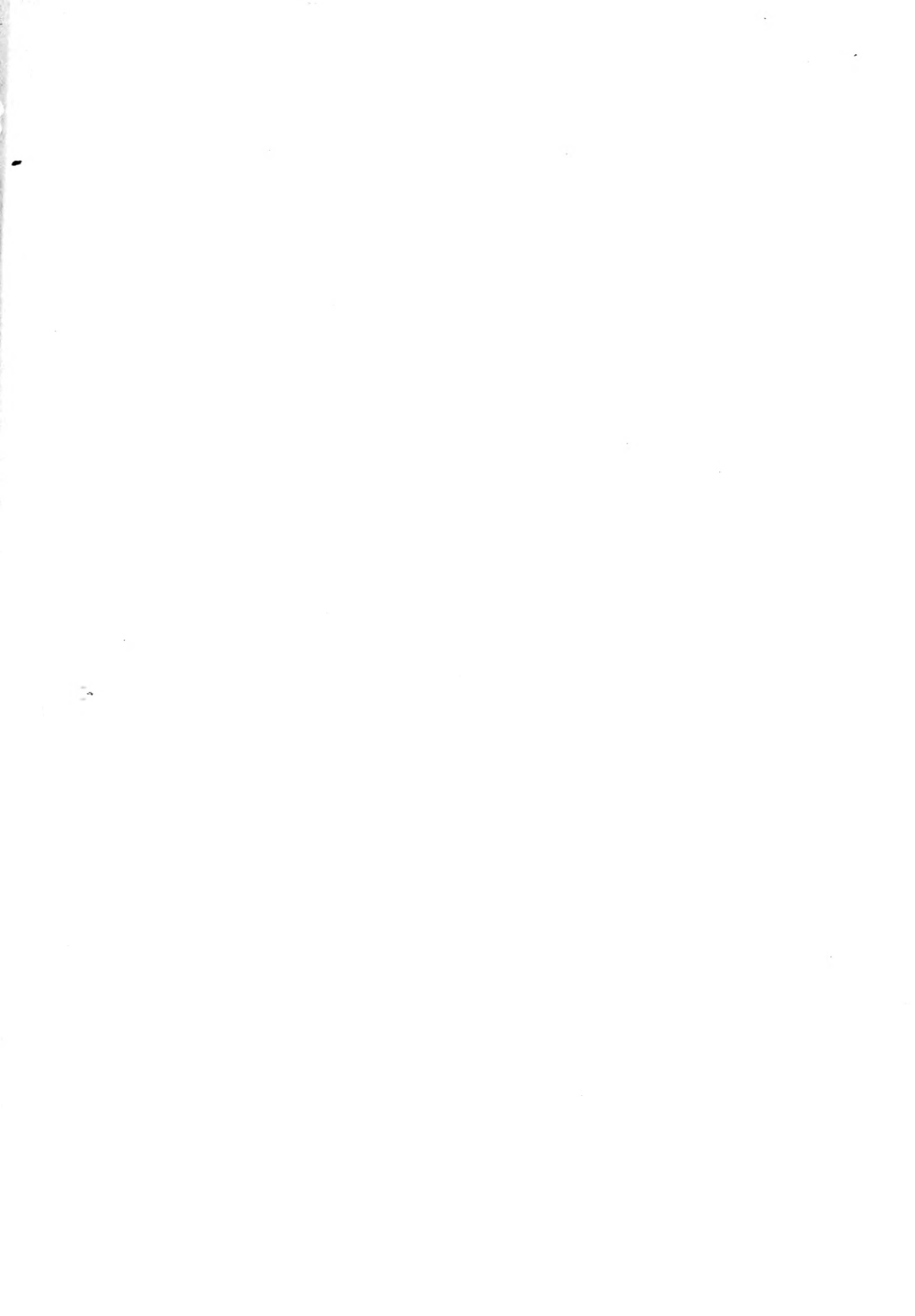
162. *attakhar* "I received;" Iphtéal of .

163. *attušir* "I departed;" Ittaphal of , another form of *vassaru* "to leave" (Cp. Heb. .

165. These are the Minni of the Old Testament.
namurrat, fem. sing. construct from *namaru* "to see."
166. *ippar* "he fled;" Cp. Heb. עבר, *p* in Assyrian replacing *b*.
uwaššir; see line 163.
suzub, Shaphel pass. verbal noun from עזב "to save."
napisti "life;" the plural sign is not to be read in Assyrian.
eli "he went up" from עלה.
167. *artedi*, Iphtéal from ירדה (Heb. ירד) "to descend."
sāsu "spoil" (Cp. Heb. שסה).
mani = "countable number." (Heb. מונה).
168. *abbal* "I strew down" (Heb. נפל).
āgur for *aggur* "I dug up" (Heb. גקר).
asrup "I burned" (Heb. שרף).
169. *limetu* from לזה "to cleave to."
acsud "I took," with phonetic complement *ud*.







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